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Established 1837

WEATHER - PARIS: Wednesday, cloudy, possible rain. Thursday, cloudy. London: Wednesday, cloudy, rain. Thursday, cloudy. Frankfurt: Wednesday, cloudy. New York: Wednesday, cloudy. Toronto: Wednesday, cloudy. Washington: Wednesday, cloudy. London: Thursday, cloudy. Frankfurt: Thursday, cloudy. New York: Thursday, cloudy. Toronto: Thursday, cloudy. Washington: Thursday, cloudy.

Papal Envoy Goes to Ulster in Bid to Visit Sands at Jail

The Associated Press
BELFAST — Pope John Paul I's personal envoy arrived Tuesday in Northern Ireland's Maze prison, where Bobby Sands, an Irish Republican Army guerrilla, is on the verge of death in the 59th day of his hunger strike. Protestant leaders angrily denounced the visit, which came amid rising fears of all-out sectarian violence in the British-ruled province if Mr. Sands died.

Haig, White House Differ on Embargo

By Steven R. Weisman
WASHINGTON — The White House, taking a different approach than that of Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., emphasized a total trade embargo on the Viet Union was "one of many options" that President Reagan had chosen if the Russians invaded Poland. On Saturday, Mr. Haig said in Associated Press interview that the embargo would be imposed in the event of an invasion. "There would be an internal or external aggression by the Viet Union," there would be a cross-the-board "cutoff in trade, aid and other assistance," he said. On Monday, Larry Speakes, the White House press secretary, reminded reporters at a briefing that Mr. Reagan had repeated the decision to say what options he had picked in hypothetical cases. Mr. Haig cited "one of the options, and I'm not going to rule in or out or put priority on option."

Polish Aide Says Bloc Losing Faith in Party

By Brian Mooney
WARSAW — A senior Communist Party Politburo member said in a speech published Tuesday that Poland's Soviet-bloc allies were losing faith in the ability of the party to solve the country's crisis. Referring to the activists' desire to replace the traditional Communist structure, in which all power springs from the party leadership, he told a group of party intellectuals: "The Torun meeting of horizontal-structure activists has seriously weakened our friends' faith in the party's ability to overcome the crisis."

Reagan Budget Appears Close to Victory

By William J. Eaton and Paul Houston
WASHINGTON — President Reagan, preparing for a dramatic return to public life before a joint session of Congress on Tuesday night, appeared close to victory in the House on his plan to reduce government spending. Even Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, virtually conceded Monday that Mr. Reagan had the votes to win as the president prepared for his first public appearance since he was wounded in an assassination attempt on March 30. Mr. Reagan's aides also reported an administration agreement with three Republican senators who had attacked his budget proposal by their unexpected opposition in committee before the Easter recess. As a result, the way was clear for passage of the president's spending program in the Senate.

Tanzanian Force To Quit Uganda

United Press International
DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania — Tanzania announced Tuesday that it had begun a total withdrawal of its security force of 10,000 troops from Uganda despite last-minute appeals from the Kampala government. Ugandan officials in Kampala had no immediate comment on the Tanzanian move, which diplomats said could further weaken President Milton Obote's hold on power. Uganda has been plagued by violence, political divisions and dire economic difficulties since the 1971-72 reign of Idi Amin. The Tanzanian army invaded Uganda in April 1979, to help depose him.



British soldiers halting traffic outside the Ulster town where a militiaman was killed Tuesday.

Japan Accuses U.S. of Failing To Consult on Lifting Sanctions

By William Chapman
WASHINGTON Post Service
TOKYO — Premier Zenko Suzuki accused the Reagan administration Tuesday of failing to consult Japan sufficiently before it lifted the grain embargo against the Soviet Union. It is rare for a Japanese premier to publicize his resentment toward Washington, and Mr. Suzuki's comments were especially characteristic of one who is to meet soon with the U.S. president. Mr. Suzuki goes to Washington next week for his first meetings with President Reagan — meetings already complicated by disputes over automobile exports and defense issues. His comments reflect a lingering unhappiness with what Japan considers inconsistent application of sanctions against the Soviet Union for its intervention in Afghanistan.

French Communist Party Gives Boost to Mitterrand

By Jonathan Kandell
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — The French Communist Party called on its supporters Tuesday to vote for Socialist Francois Mitterrand, giving him a large boost in what seems to be a close runoff election on May 10 against President Valery Giscard d'Estaing. The call was issued in a statement by the party's Central Committee, which met to analyze the reasons for the dismal vote achieved by the Communist candidate, Georges Marchais, in Sunday's first election round. Mr. Marchais, whose 15.4 percent of the vote was the worst showing by the Communists in 45 years, ran a controversial campaign that attacked the Socialist candidate and the center-right president with almost equal vehemence. But in its statement, the party leadership said, "There can be no question that we will give Francois Mitterrand our support, and we do not wish to abstain" in the May 10 election. "For the moment," it added, "we have decided to do everything necessary to defeat Giscard d'Estaing and his policies."

Pakistan, India Said to Prepare for A-Tests

By Judith Miller
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Sen. Alan Cranston says that both India and Pakistan are making "final preparations" on test sites for nuclear bomb explosions. The California Democrat, in a Senate speech Monday, offered what he called "recent evidence" from "sources within the executive branch" indicating that Pakistan was building a tunnel in the Baluchistan mountains 40 miles (64 kilometers) from the Afghan border, and he said that U.S. officials believed the construction was probably for a nuclear weapons test. Sen. Cranston, a main sponsor of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Act, also said that since February, India had been undertaking "surface excavations for burial of a nuclear warhead for an underground test." "There is a high possibility that India will decide to make another test at the Pokharan site in the next few months," he declared. "And Pakistan could produce the fissile materials for a similar test, perhaps by the end of this year, most likely by the end of 1982."

Israeli Down Syrian Copters Over Lebanon

By David K. Shipler
New York Times Service
JERUSALEM — Israeli jet fighters shot down two Syrian helicopters over eastern Lebanon on Tuesday in what was officially described as a warning that Israel would not allow the Syrians to defeat the Lebanese Christians in the heavy fighting that has flared in recent weeks. A statement by the Israeli military command asserted that the helicopters had been "attacking and murdering Christians in Lebanon." It was the first time Israel had sent aircraft to defend the Christians in the north against Syrian forces. Previous air strikes had been aimed at Palestinian guerrilla bases that were considered threats to Israel itself. Clashes with the Syrians have been only incidental, usually coming when Syrian fighter planes have tried to intercept Israeli aircraft. "There are grounds to assume that we will not be content with this action," Prime Minister Menachem Begin told reporters. "Remember, we also have a national interest. The Syrians will take over all of Lebanon and rule all of Lebanon. What will prevent them from moving southward later, together with the murderous organization (Palestine Liberation Organization)? And that the murderous organization will be on our northern border, together with the Syrians."

Algeria	100 F.	Belgium	100 B.	Denmark	100 D.	France	100 F.	Germany	100 M.	Italy	100 L.	Japan	100 Y.	Netherlands	100 G.	Portugal	100 P.	Spain	100 S.	Sweden	100 K.	Switzerland	100 S.	United Kingdom	100 S.	U.S.	100 D.
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Additional Weapons
An official in Jerusalem contended that Syria had not only raised the level of the fighting, but had also activated additional weaponry and combat units, including tanks, heavy artillery, helicopters and airborne troops. Deputy Defense Minister Mordechai Zipori said: "Over the last days the Syrians have introduced a new dimension to the war against the Christians, a dimension against which the Christians do not have the capabilities to defend themselves, and these are helicopters, which are really causing them heavy losses." After the first helicopter was shot down, the Israeli chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Rafael Eitan, said it had been part of a force attacking a mountain ridge west of the Baqa valley, a ridge that he said constituted "the backbone of the Christian position."

New Aspect
The new aspect of Tuesday's attack was underscored by a communique that said: "The government of Israel reiterates its statement that it cannot acquiesce in the attempt of the Syrians to conquer Lebanon and liquidate the Christians in that country." Nevertheless, Mr. Begin, who is also defense minister, appeared to rule out sending Israeli ground troops against the Syrians. Although it "would be very desirable" if Syria withdrew from Lebanon, he said in a radio interview, "Several hours later, a second helicopter was shot down east of Zuhle, an Israeli military spokesman said. He denied reports on the Christian radio of a dogfight between Syrian and Israeli planes."

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Handwritten signature or initials: JPK 6/1/81

Schmidt Rules Out Selling Arms to Saudis

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service
Riyadh — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt told the Saudi leadership Tuesday that it is not feasible now for West Germany to sell them weapons.

Mr. Schmidt's reply to a Saudi request for hundreds of tanks and sophisticated weapons systems was formulated so as to delay discussion of a deal without foreclosing the possibility that one might eventually be made.

Reporting on conversations between Mr. Schmidt and the prince, Mr. Schmidt said, "A relaxation of the currently effective rules for weapons exports is considered by the chancellor as not feasible at this time."

The review of the Cabinet ruling would continue, Mr. Becker said, with West Germany refusing to be "forced into a decision by another government" — presumably an allusion to both Saudi Arabia and Israel.

The chancellor's spokesman, Kurt Becker, said Mr. Schmidt told Crown Prince Fahd, who holds effective day-to-day control of government affairs here, that there would be a continuing review of West Germany's arms export policy, but that divisions on the issue within West German public opinion, cutting across party lines, were intense.

Agonizing Issue
In so doing, Mr. Schmidt sought to avoid losing face with the Saudis, West Germany's most important creditor and supplier of oil, while steering clear of a domestic political battle that he could conceivably lose.

Mr. Becker was referring to a 1971 Cabinet decision that prohibits the sale of West German arms to countries, notably in the Middle East, that are located in areas defined as crisis zones.

He stressed that even after Mr. Schmidt had made his weapons policy known, both sides underscored their interest in strengthening all aspects of their relations. This appeared to directed at undoing concern in West Germany, strengthened by reports from industrialists visiting Saudi businessmen, that failure to provide the weapons would bring disadvantages in Saudi trade.

Qadhafi Said to Urge Afghan Neutrality

The Associated Press
MOSCOW — Col. Moamer Qadhafi of Libya, one of the Soviet Union's main allies in the Middle East, has called on the Kremlin to guarantee Afghanistan's independence and neutrality, a Libyan source said Tuesday.

Tass reported that Mr. Brezhnev and Col. Qadhafi had "defined concretely" the terms of future Soviet-Libyan cooperation.

Western sources in Moscow suggested that the Kremlin might be reluctant to move closer to Col. Qadhafi's regime because of the adverse reaction to it from many countries.

Col. Qadhafi, who is on a two-day visit to Moscow, was also said to have urged an end to "all kinds of outside interference" in Afghanistan.

The Soviet Union and Libya have extensive economic ties, and Moscow has provided Col. Qadhafi's regime with large shipments of arms.

The Saudi request for West German weapons goes back to a visit to Bonn last summer by King Khalid. The Saudis are understood to be seeking a variety of arms suppliers, and the king asked Mr. Schmidt if West Germany would become involved.

The Libyan leader, making his first visit to Moscow in more than four years, spoke during a dinner speech in the Kremlin on Monday night, hours after his arrival from Tripoli. The dinner was attended by Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev.

Parliament in a special election April 9. He has consumed only water since March 1.

Another IRA guerrilla in the Maze, Francis Hughes, 25, was also in serious condition after 45 days without food, sources said.

The source said Soviet officials had no immediate reaction to his comments about the situation in Afghanistan, where an estimated 85,000 Soviet troops are battling Moslem Afghan rebels. Islam is the state religion of Libya.

Tuesday's arrests raised to 30 the number of IRA activists detained since Sunday night. The swoops were part of a crackdown on organizers of the campaign supporting Mr. Sands. They were rounded up under the Prevention of Terrorism Act. The police can hold them without charges for up to seven days.

Although there has been no official statement of the Saudi procurement plans, it is known that they are seeking extremely sophisticated Leopard 2 tanks, Marder and Gepard armored vehicles, and self-propelled guns, among other weapons systems.

Translation
The source, translating Col. Qadhafi's speech from Arabic into English, quoted him as saying: "We feel it is necessary to guarantee Afghanistan's independence and neutrality and to stop all kinds of outside interference."

Sinn Fein, the political arm of the IRA, reported that troops and police raided "more than 100 houses" in Catholic West Belfast.

Mr. Mitterrand, who narrowly lost the 1974 presidential election in an ideological confrontation between left and right, is hoping this time to add moderate voters to his leftist constituency by running against Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's seven-year record in office.

On Tuesday morning, Pravda quoted Col. Qadhafi as saying: "We consider it is necessary to receive information on questions connected with your proposals concerning an international conference on the Palestinian problem as well as on other issues, including [Soviet proposals about] the independence and sovereignty of Afghanistan without interference into its internal affairs."

Father Magee met a British Foreign Office minister for half an hour in London before flying to Belfast.

Mr. Mitterrand asserted that unclear plans were necessary, but sought to distance himself from the president's position by telling an environmentalist audience that the Socialist program favored "a more harmonious balance" between atomic energy, coal, and other fuel sources.

Pravda made no mention of the words "guarantee" or "neutrality" in connection with Afghanistan.

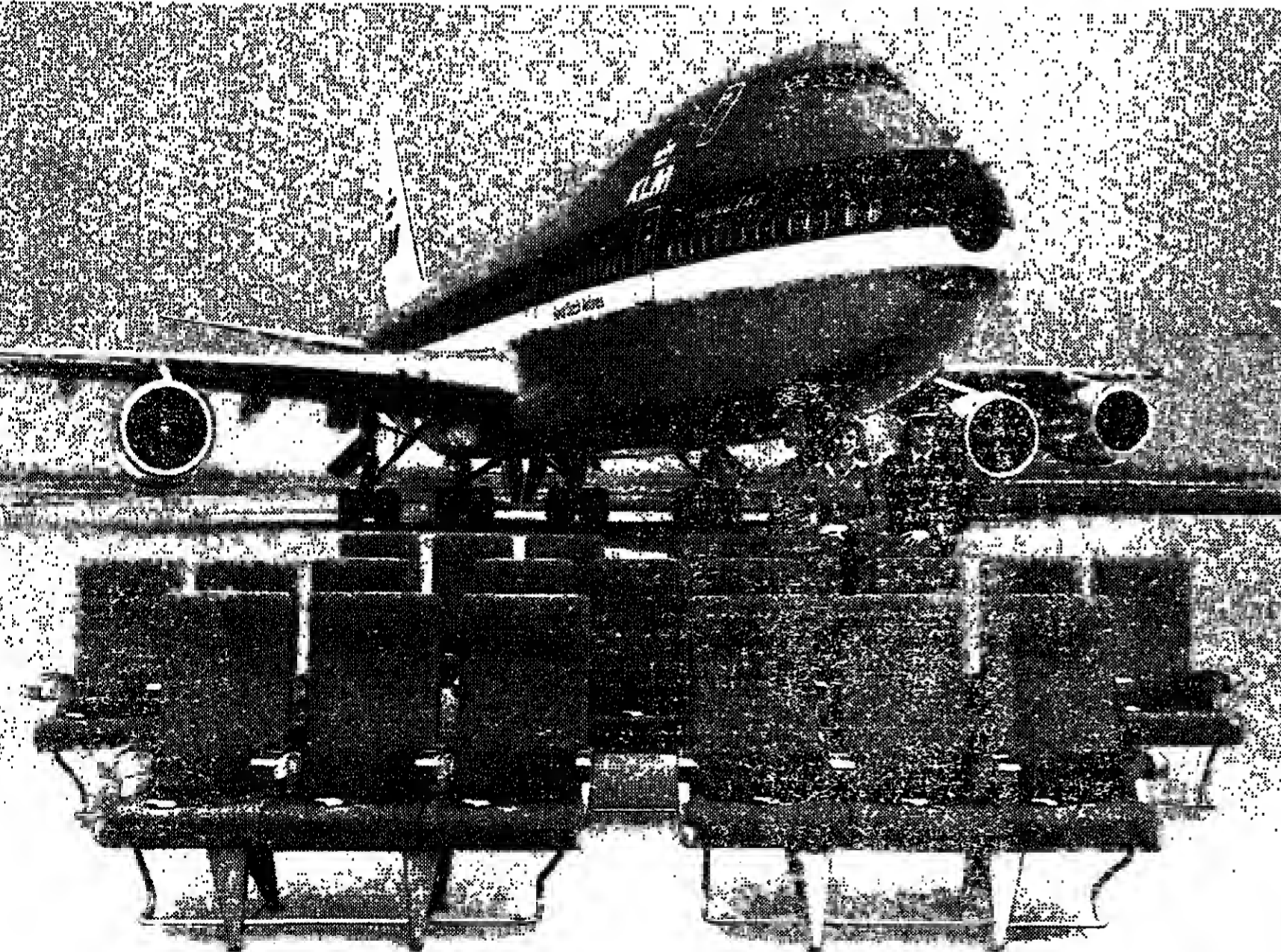
Mr. Sands, 27, who is serving a 14-year sentence for possessing arms, was elected to the British

Instead of emphasizing his philosophical differences with the president, Mr. Mitterrand is mainly attacking the incumbent on the issues of rising unemployment and inflation.

15 Die in Sumatra Crash
United Press International
JAKARTA — A DC-3 chartered by a subsidiary of a U.S. oil company crashed in central Sumatra on Tuesday, killing 15 of the 17 passengers and crewmen aboard, airline sources said. The plane was chartered by Hudbay Oil Co., the Indonesian subsidiary of the American Hudson Bay Oil Co.

Belgium Ending Freeze on Prices
The Associated Press
BRUSSELS — The government will not extend its one-month price freeze for all products past Thursday, Deputy Premier Jose Desmarets announced in Parliament on Tuesday.

During the last two days, the Socialist has received the support of one neo-Gaullist legislator, Joel Le Tae, and of Michiel Jobart, a former foreign minister under Georges Pompidou.



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We took 21 seats out to put more comfort in KLM's better business class.

KLM gives its Business Class passengers more comfort to more places with more service. We've added extra legroom on our 747s. We guarantee you two-abreast seating on our DC-10s. And KLM's new better Business Class has separate cabins that are really quiet and relaxing. You'll also enjoy a choice of entrees from a special Business Class menu, free wine, free champagne for music and movies, free flight slippers—

even a hot towel to refresh yourself. We'll give you free drinks too, and a beautiful Delft-design ceramic coaster. KLM offers this intercontinental Business Class on routes between Amsterdam and the U.S.A., Canada, Mexico, Kenya, South Africa, the Middle East and most destinations in the Far East. For a new better Business Class to more business places, you can rely on KLM.



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U.S. Researcher Studies 'Whistling Ear' Phenomenon, Found in Many Tested, Could Aid in Diagnosis

By Philip J. Hiltz
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Not long ago, Patrick Zurek, an electronics researcher studying the way sounds entering the ear interfere with each other, put a tiny microphone in his own ear. To his surprise, he heard his ear whistling.

in which anxious parents had brought children to doctors in hopes of a cure or an explanation of the odd noise coming from the children's ears.

Both the whistling ear and the interference patterns apparently originate in the cochlea, the fluid-filled spiral tube behind the eardrum. It is 23 chambers that the sound waves are conveyed to nerve ends and thus become signals that are sent on to the brain.

The sounds were not echoes, nor was it a case of tinnitus — the ringing or roaring sounds some persons complain of hearing in their ears. Rather, it was a steady broadcast from the inside of his right ear. When he tested his left ear, he found a similar high-pitched whistle being broadcast from it.

Another interesting finding in the work of Mr. Zurek and British researchers is that once sounds enter the ear canal, they interfere with each other. Two sounds meeting in the canal distort one another and set up other, harmonic tones as well.

Greatest Distortion
Paradoxically, it has been found that the ears with the healthiest cochleas produce the greatest distortion in incoming sounds. Damaged cochleas produce very little distortion, for reasons the researchers have not yet uncovered.

He quickly asked a colleague to put a "bug" in his ear as well. His colleague's ears spoke even louder than Mr. Zurek's. Subsequently, he began a series of experiments with William Clark at the Central Institute for the Deaf in St. Louis to look for ear broadcasts in animals and people.

The electronics work on acoustics has created a new area of research in the dynamics of hearing. Mr. Zurek speculates that the ear whistling may indicate a slightly damaged "feedback" system in the ear — a system that might help the ear to adjust by monitoring incoming sounds and amplifying or filtering noises. Such a system, if it exists, was unknown until Mr. Zurek struck the microphone in his ear.

Mr. Zurek said it was conceivable that the difference in distortion patterns might at some time be able to give accurate diagnoses of healthy or damaged cochleas. If healthy cochleas produce one kind of distortion, and damaged cochleas another, testing for the differences could allow doctors to recognize and treat the damaged cochlea.

The assurances from the Saudis, Mr. Becker said, "went well beyond the vocabulary of politeness."

Mr. Zurek also came across several cases

In Mr. Zurek's experiments, 32 persons were checked for ear broadcasts, and exactly half were found to have them.

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In testing 23 children, Mr. Zurek found no ear tones. But after giving the animals some doses of medium-loud noises, he found that two of the animals had developed full-blown cases of whistling ear.

French Communist Party Gives Boost to Mitterrand

(Continued from Page 1)
order or Socialist disruption." Mr. Giscard d'Estaing went on to say that Mr. Mitterrand's program "is not social democratic — it is a Marxist program."

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

The president Monday received the personal backing of Jacques Chirac, the neo-Gaullist leader who ran third in the first election round. This has been followed by expressions of support from other ranking Gaullists as Mr. Giscard d'Estaing attempts to fashion a conservative front against the left.

New Wall Posters Appear at Peking University

PEKING — Two more wall posters appeared at Peking University on Tuesday opposing the official media campaign against Bai Hua, a Chinese writer and filmmaker.

Since the Democracy Wall movement of 1979, wall posters have been banned. But they have started to reappear since the campaign began against Mr. Bai.

Mr. Mitterrand, who narrowly lost the 1974 presidential election in an ideological confrontation between left and right, is hoping this time to add moderate voters to his leftist constituency by running against Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's seven-year record in office.

The posters called for broad support for Mr. Bai, who has been condemned by Chinese authorities for violating the nation's Socialist principles and casting doubts on the leadership of Mao.

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Instead of emphasizing his philosophical differences with the president, Mr. Mitterrand is mainly attacking the incumbent on the issues of rising unemployment and inflation.

Agnew Ordered to Pay State in Kickback Case

ANNAPOLIS, Md. — A circuit judge has ruled that former Vice President Spiro T. Agnew accepted kickbacks from engineers while he was governor of Maryland and must pay the state \$248,735 for violating the public law. The payment represents \$147,500 in kickbacks plus \$101,235 in interest.

Judge Bruce Williams ruled Monday that evidence presented at a trial proved that in 1967 and 1968 Mr. Agnew was engaged in an unlawful relationship with two associates, L.H. Hammerman and Jerome Wolff, to solicit kickbacks from consulting engineers who were awarded highway contracts. He said Mr. Agnew accepted money directly from two engineers, Lester Matz and Allen Green.

During the last two days, the Socialist has received the support of one neo-Gaullist legislator, Joel Le Tae, and of Michiel Jobart, a former foreign minister under Georges Pompidou.

The case grew out of the federal investigation that led to Mr. Agnew's resignation in 1973 as vice president under President Richard M. Nixon and his plea of no contest to a tax-evasion charge. The civil suit was filed by three citizens, and the state of Maryland joined as a plaintiff last fall. Mr. Agnew's lawyer said he would appeal.

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Floods Isolate More Refugee Camps in Somalia

MOGADISHU, Somalia — Two more refugee camps, housing 46,000 people, have been isolated by floods in Hirran province, government officials reported Tuesday.

More heavy rains Monday night cut off the camps north of the provincial capital of Belet Uen, and supplies were being brought in by boat.

Some party spokesmen have attributed the low percentage received by Mr. Marchais to fears by Communist voters that unless they backed Mr. Mitterrand in the first election round, no leftist candidate would receive enough support to move on to the May 10 election. The point made by these Communist analysts was that the party's showing was a fluke, and that its support would return to its traditional 20-percent share of the electorate in future elections.

Iran Open to Criticism, Interior Minister Says

TEHRAN — Iran's interior minister said Tuesday that the government was willing to hear criticism from opposition groups following violent street clashes between security forces and pro-radical demonstrators.

Two other refugee camps have been isolated since flooding began earlier this month. Hundreds of thousands of refugees have fled Somalia amid the war in the Ogaden desert in neighboring Ethiopia.

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10 Held in U.S. in Plan to Invade Dominica

NEW ORLEANS — Ten alleged mercenaries have been arrested with a van full of automatic weapons and explosives and have been accused of planning to invade the island of Dominica, officials said Tuesday. It appeared that the men planned to overthrow the government of Prime Minister Mary Eugenia Charles.

There were few details about the plan, but Mike Hall, an Alcohol Tobacco and Firearms agent, said the 10 men had "somebody they could place in power if the coup was successful." Mr. Hall said federal agents learned of the plan when an undercover agent was offered \$15,000 to get the men to the Caribbean nation.

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Japan Criticizes Reagan Over Lifting of Embargo

(Continued from Page 1)
The policy of reviewing Soviet requests for development loans and credits on a case-by-case basis. They said that few exemptions had been granted since the sanctions were imposed.

So far as is known, the United States has not made such a request, although it has consistently suggested that Japan do more to assure the safety of waters near its shores through stepped-up anti-submarine and air-defense systems.

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Military Expansion Ordered

TOKYO (Reuters) — Premier Suzuki has ordered Japan's defense establishment to complete a planned military expansion by 1987, a defense agency spokesman said Tuesday.

Japanese government sources said it was hoped the decision, made at a meeting of the National Defense Council, would satisfy U.S. requests to Japan for major defense increases to help cope with what Washington sees as Soviet military expansion in Asia.

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Bank Strike in Sweden

STOCKHOLM — The first bank strike in Swedish history sharply curtailed financial operations Tuesday as the 40,000-member bank employees' union began a three-day walkout, bank officials said.

The agency spokesman said the new program, overlapping a current \$14-billion 1979-84 buildup plan, was designed to make Japan able to defend itself against small-scale aggression.

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Israeli Labor Party's Economist Likes to Think Small

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Whenever he contemplates the enormity of the problem of salvaging Israel's deficit-ridden economy, Haim Ben-Shahar, the opposition Labor Party's finance minister-in-waiting, likes to think small.

"He thinks the economy in Israel is relatively simple. It's 10 times easier to manage than the American economy, and it is possible to recover because it's a small economy," says Mr. Ben-Shahar, president of Tel Aviv University.

Mr. Ben-Shahar, a soft-spoken and articulate theorist with virtually no previous experience in politics, was selected by the Labor Party leader, Shimon Peres, for what could be the most crucial portfolio in the next government as Labor returns to power in the June 30 general election.

"Gimmicky" Charge
The 46-year-old economist, who was educated at New York University, recently outlined his program for bringing Israel's runaway annual inflation rate of 130 percent under control, reducing a burdensome balance of payments deficit of \$5 billion and ending the stagnation in real economic growth that he considers as ominous a threat to Israel's survival as all of the rejectionist Arab states combined.

When viewed against the popular tax-cutting and price-slashing program being carried out by the ruling Likud government's finance minister, Yoram Aridor, Mr. Ben-Shahar's plan is not so radical as to fire the imaginations of Israel's inflation-weary electorate.

But the Labor Party's chief economist contemptuously regards Mr. Aridor's efforts as "election-eve gimmickry," and remains firmly convinced that Israel's economic salvation lies in time-tested, methodical and unemotional measures to restore confidence in the government and revive a willingness by Israelis to invest in growth.

Until 1973, Mr. Ben-Shahar stressed, Israel's growth rate was among the highest in the world, a remarkable achievement considering it was denied access to nearly all the Third World markets as a result of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

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the right combination of steps to achieve something."
Prime Minister Menachem Begin's hard-nosed, budget-cutting former finance minister, Yigael Hurwitz, was on the right track, Mr. Ben-Shahar said, but his approach was one-dimensional.

"He tried to cut the budget, but he was holding down growth. He did not create an alternative, and investments continued to go down," Mr. Ben-Shahar added. Mr. Hurwitz's resignation over the

Cabinet's unwillingness to pare spending forced Mr. Begin to call early elections.

Appeal to Youth
If Labor returns to power, Mr. Ben-Shahar said, he will redirect government incentives for industrial growth away from capital-intensive projects toward labor-intensive projects mainly in the science-based industries that are the backbone of Israel's industrial economy — electronics, medical equipment and other technological products

derived from research and development.
"We will create an interest among young, educated Israelis to stay here and work, because we can create jobs with the salaries they want," Mr. Ben-Shahar said.

To do that, he said, the government should modify its investment incentive program, possibly eliminating "strings" tied to capital grants and loans, and providing instead genuine risk capital.
"I'm ready to risk government

capital on industrial growth. I want to be partners in growth, we can get shares without it. The government won't control industry, but we will share in it, and the government can't do the largest portfolio hot around," Mr. Ben-Shahar said.

"Wrecked economies were recovered with gimmicks. We in the right combination of change the psychological climate and policy, so that the psychology supported by reality," he added.

PLO Planning to Increase Political Pressure on U.S.

By Pranay B. Gupta
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — While stressing its willingness to establish contacts with the Reagan administration, the Palestine Liberation Organization says it will increase political pressures designed to affect American interests in the Middle East unless the United States is flexible on Palestinian issues.

"To us now, it's not a matter of putting a box of explosives to blow up an American building or something like that," said Salah Khalaf, the chairman of the PLO. "What we mean are things like boycotting American products and stirring up Arab public opinion. When we talk

about hitting at American interests, we don't mean grenades, only in political terms."
"We hope there will be a change in American policy toward us," Mr. Khalaf said in an interview in Beirut. "As long as that policy has not changed, we will be hostile to the American administration and its interests."

Mr. Khalaf's remarks were made shortly after the Palestine National Council ended nine days of meetings in Damascus last week. It was the first meeting of the 314 members of the group in more than two years. The council held elections for the 15 places on the PLO executive committee, and

that group unanimously re-elected Mr. Arafat chairman.
Arab analysts and Western diplomats in Beirut and Damascus say that Mr. Arafat emerged from the council meeting stronger than before. He succeeded in placing a third member of his guerrilla group, al-Fatah, on the executive committee and prompted the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine to rejoin the committee. The Popular Front left seven years ago in a policy dispute with Fatah.

Mr. Arafat also succeeded in keeping two other groups, the Palestine Liberation Front and the Palestine Popular Struggle Front, off the committee. These actions, according to a senior Western dip-

lomat in Beirut, underlined Arafat's "dominant position" in the organization.
The council's final declaration, at the urging of Mr. Arafat, others, had a relatively moderate tone that showed no marked change in policy.

"I believe the direction that PNC displayed has been toward moderation," said Mr. Khalaf, who is widely believed to have been among the leaders of the September, a group that has jacked plans and that attacked the Israeli team at the 1972 Olympics in Munich. He said this "definitely strengthened the hand of Arafat, since he himself is moderate."

Mr. Khalaf repeatedly sought to stress that terrorism was not what he had in mind when he said in speech in Damascus that it was "not to 'fight' the danger of the Palestinian cause. Khalaf pressed then for the formation of a special guerrilla force to strike American interests in the Middle East.

In the interview in Beirut, he said: "When we talk about hitting at American interests in Arab world, what we mean is taking positive steps in political terms."
These steps, he said, would include increased lobbying of Arab allies who could then pressure the Palestinian cause with Reagan administration.

Specifically, Mr. Khalaf said the recent visit of Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. to Saudi Arabia, where Saudi leaders told that the Palestinian danger to Middle East stability was not the Soviet Union but Israel. Khalaf and other PLO officials such as Mahmud Labadi, Arafat's spokesman, and Mr. Abu Shrar, a member of PLO's revolutionary committee, said PLO had been instrumental in suading the Saudis to express views.

Scottish Airports Shut by Strike
Air Controllers
LONDON — Scottish airports Prestwick, Glasgow and Edinburgh closed Tuesday as British air traffic controllers moved to strike to new locations.
The morning shift of controllers at Scotland's three biggest airports failed to report for work, but afternoon shifts was expected, it was the pattern in London Prestwick on Monday, when 100 of scheduled flights were halted.

Some flights to Scotland were rerouted to London or Manchester.
The air controllers belong to civil service unions whose 530 members are demanding a 15-percent wage increase. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government has refused to increase its first offer of a 7-percent rise.

After a campaign of walkouts, tax inspectors and other civil servants unions announced a five-week work disruption campaign starting this week.

Italian Transport Strike
ROME — Italian public transportation workers demanding pay increases launched a new round of strikes Tuesday, stopping streets, buses and subways for four hours in major Italian cities.



Bettino Craxi raises a bouquet after his closing speech at the Italian Socialist congress.

Craxi's Pro-Atlantic Reform Socialism Is Victorious at Italian Party Congress

By Paul Hofmann
International Herald Tribune

ROME — The all-too-easy word-play was inevitable: maxi-Craxi. Yet the latest success of Bettino Craxi as leader of the Italian Socialist Party seems less frivolous and internationally more relevant than have been other recent power plays on the rather provincial stage of Italy's domestic politics.

While the world was focusing on the presidential elections in France over the weekend, Italy for once furnished good news for the European Economic Community and the West in general: An impressive majority in the country's third political force at a national convention in Palermo rallied behind Mr. Craxi's pro-Atlantic posture and approved of his gradualist approach to home affairs.

Many Italian commentators were already speculating about when the tall, moon-faced Mr. Craxi, 47, would become premier — within months or within years? Seen from outside, it appears to be much more important whether, at last, a strong democratic Socialist party similar to those existing elsewhere in Western Europe is evolving in Italy.

Italy's 100-year-old Socialist movement has always been torn between radical Marxist "maximalists," often with anarchistic leanings, and a "reformist" wing that rejects revolutionary methods and advocates social change by deliberate stages.

Duce Was Maximalist
Italian Socialism has produced, among others, Mussolini, who started out as a maximalist and editor of the party newspaper, Avanti!, before becoming Il Duce, and Sandro Pertini, the 48-year-old, highly popular present head of

state, who spent many years in Fascist jails.
When the Socialist Party re-emerged from the underground and from exile after World War II, it found itself uncomfortably wedged between the Christian Democratic Party and the Communists, up to this day the nation's two leading power blocs. The maximalist Socialists, long the majority in the party, stuck close to Communism while other groups split off, wavered, rejoined the mainstream or made deals with the Roman Catholic party, the Christian Democrats.

The chronic ambiguity and disunity in the Socialist Party and its recurrent flirtations with the Communists enabled the Christian Democrats to wield a virtual power monopoly that by now is hopelessly worn out. At any rate, for the last 35 years every one of the many premiers who have come and gone has been a Christian Democrat.

Underbrush of Scandal
As the average lifespan of an Italian government is less than a year, the world at large has the impression of dangerous political instability. Actually, the Italian system has so far been remarkably stable, too much so; for more than three decades the same figures have been succeeding one another in the revolving-door Cabinet crises. In the imagery of pundits here, the aging notables who refuse to retire from public life are known as the workhorses, and the political process as the petrified forest.

It can no longer be concealed that this forest has a rank underbrush of corruption. Almost every week now brings a new scandal with political ramifications. No wonder that more and more Italians yearn for an acceptable alternative to permanent government by the deteriorating Christian Democratic machine.

The Italian Communist Party, champion of soft-line Eurocommunism, has long touted itself as just that alternative, but the majority of the nation has remained distrustful. Meanwhile, the terrorism

by leftist and rightist plotters and the shadow of economic recession have made the demands for a new way of running Italy more urgent.
And now, the Socialist bid, personified by Mr. Craxi. As a protégé of Pietro Nenni, the late grand old man of Italian Socialism, Mr. Craxi has in a few years risen from a Milan city councilman to national leader.

He has also cultivated relations with the Socialist International, the club of democratic Socialist movements, and gained the sympathy of the West German party of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Willy Brandt.

At home, after advancing in elections during the last few years, Mr. Craxi's Socialists are today allies of the Christian Democrats in the current government of Premier Arnaldo Forlani and at the same time are participating in leftist coalitions with Communists in many local administrations.

How large Mr. Craxi's figure looms on the Italian scene today can be measured by the fact that top Christian Democrats, Communists and representatives of smaller parties, as well as the ranking labor leaders, all went to Palermo to listen to what he had to say.

No Popular Front
At the Socialist convention, Mr. Craxi in effect turned down Communist overtures for a new Popular Front pact to overthrow Christian Democratic domination. Mr. Craxi admonished the Communists to democratize their ideology and party structure if they wanted a share in power at the top.

He assured Mr. Forlani of continued "loyal" support, but did not say for how long. Instead, the Socialist leader and his aides urged the Christian Democratic Party to "renew" itself and commit itself to a serious program of social reforms.

Mr. Craxi's next test comes early in June, when administrative elections are to be held. If his party, with its reformist platform, wins new votes, his bid for the premiership will receive new impetus.

MARRIAGES
Miss. Ellen ABOLIAOUIDE M. and Miss. TOUFIC ABOUDOU take pleasure in announcing the marriage of their children, Elise and Amel, in Paris on April 28, 1981, attended by the immediate family only.



The Good Life. A great Scotch is part of it.
The more you know about Scotch, the more you like Ballantine's.

Italian Gunmen Seize Politician, Slay His Driver

The Associated Press

NAPLES — A prominent Christian Democrat politician was kidnapped near Naples late Monday, and the abductors killed his driver and wounded his secretary, police said. The Red Brigades claimed responsibility Tuesday.

Anonymous callers told at least three Italian news organizations that the kidnapping of Ciriaco De Mita, 60, was the work of the Naples branch of the Red Brigades, which seized Ciriaco De Mita, a high-ranking magistrate in the Justice Ministry; they released him unharmed 34 days later.

Four armed young men kidnapped Mr. Ciriolo, a councilman of the Campania region in southern Italy and a former president of the regional government, as he was getting out of the car in his garage. Before escaping in a helicopter, he fatally shot his driver, who also served as a bodyguard, and wounded Mr. Ciriolo's secretary. Police said they later found the van on the outskirts of Naples.

In Rome, Interior Minister Virginio Rognoni called a meeting of leading paramilitary police and other officials to coordinate an investigation of the crime.
Red Brigades urban guerrillas killed a hospital director and a prison guard in ambushes earlier this year. Last December, they seized Giovanni D'Urso, a high-ranking magistrate in the Justice Ministry; they released him unharmed 34 days later.

Labor Group Lawyer Released in Turkey

The Associated Press

ISTANBUL — Turkish military authorities have released the head lawyer for a banned leftist labor group after three days of questioning, legal sources reported Tuesday.
Erument Tahiroglu, 35, the lawyer for DISK (Confederation of Revolutionary Trade Unions), was taken into military custody Friday near Istanbul and questioned about the activities of the confederation, it was reported.

Botha's Foes Seek Gains in Vote Today

By David Reid
Reuters

JOHANNESBURG — How South Africa's white minority votes in Wednesday's general election will decide the pace and extent of Prime Minister Pieter W. Botha's "adapt or die" drive for racial change, political analysts in Johannesburg say.

No one doubts that the National Party, which has ruled South Africa since 1948, will be returned to power for another five years with a huge parliamentary majority. In the last House of Assembly it held 137 of the 165 elected seats.

But opponents maintain that a swing to the right by voters, such as has been forecast by some analysts, would deepen divisions in the Afrikaner-dominated National Party over how far and how fast to go in dismantling or easing apartheid, the policy of separate racial development. It could even interfere with the prime minister's reform efforts, the opponents say.

Campaign of Lies
Mr. Botha, fighting a general election as party leader for the first time since he succeeded John Vorster as prime minister in 1978, urged white voters in his final campaign speech Monday to "make a date with a peaceful and prosperous future" by backing the National Party.

He denounced what he called a campaign of lies, hatred and grudges both by the official opposition Progressive Federal Party (PFF) and by his extreme rightist challengers, the Herstigte Nasionale Party, which is hoping to gain a parliamentary foothold — perhaps two or three seats — for the first time.

Clark Amendment Upheld by U.S. Panel

By Juan de Onis
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration's attempt to repeal congressional restrictions on U.S. military aid to Angolan rebels has been rejected by a bipartisan majority in the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on Africa.

By a 7-0 vote Monday, the subcommittee recommended to the full committee that the so-called Clark amendment, adopted in 1975 to prevent U.S. military and covert involvement in the Angolan civil war, be maintained.

Congressional conservatives such as Sen. Jesse Helms, a North Carolina Republican, have called for repeal of the amendment; they support U.S. military aid to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), a guerrilla movement led by Jonas Savimbi that opposes the Soviet-backed Angolan government.

Meanwhile, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted 14-0 Tuesday to approve several nominees for major State Department posts, despite vigorous objections earlier by Sen. Helms. The Associated Press reported, Sen. Helms was absent during the session and did not, as he has proxy votes, vote on the nominees.

The nominations approved by the committee and sent to the full Senate for a confirmation vote included those of Chester A. Crocker to be assistant secretary of state for African affairs; Myer Rashish, undersecretary for economic affairs; and Robert Helms, assistant secretary for economic and business affairs, the AP said.

Sen. Helms has questioned whether Mr. Crocker, a Georgetown University specialist in African affairs, "reflects the Reagan viewpoint on Africa." He said Saturday that a trip made by Mr. Crocker to 12 African countries this month to discuss issues including Angola and independence for Namibia (South-West Africa) had "bordered on being dismal" in its results.

Crocker's trip, and his qualifications, were defended at a confirmation hearing Monday by the committee's chairman, Sen. Charles H. Percy; by Sen. Nancy L. Kassebaum, a Kansas Republican who is the chairman of the Africa subcommittee; and by Democrats on the committee.
"We have an unusual situation here in which the issue is the definition of what the Reagan philosophy is," said Sen. Percy, an Illinois Republican in an allusion to Sen. Helms' criticisms.

Jaap Marais, the fiery leader of the Herstigte party, told a cheering crowd in Pretoria that Afrikaners were in revolt against the National Party, which he has accused of weakness and of preparing to sell out to the country's nonwhites.

Mr. Marais, who stands for absolute apartheid and white supremacy, said the slogan "adapt or die" was playing with words. "What they [in the National Party] are in fact saying is adapt and die," he declared.

The PFF leader, Frederik Van Zyl Slabbert, who is also leading his party in a general election for the first time, has made repeated calls for a national convention of all races to work out a peaceful solution in South Africa. His party

Confidence Vote
CANNBERRA — Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser survived a motion of no confidence Tuesday that was brought by the opposition to exploit a clash between him and his former industrial relations minister, Andrew Peacock.

The opposition leader, Bill Hayden, proposed the motion during a heated exchange in Parliament in which Mr. Peacock accused the prime minister of eroding Australia's system of Cabinet government.

Explaining his resignation two weeks ago, Mr. Peacock accused Mr. Fraser of being determined to centralize power "and satisfy a mania for getting his own way." Mr. Fraser denied the charges.

has refused to join a presidential advisory council on constitutional reform because it excludes blacks.

Mr. Slabbert, 41, the only party leader unopposed in Wednesday's voting, hopes to increase his parliamentary strength by four from its previous 18 seats.

Opposition's Hopes
Vause Raw, leader of the small opposition New Republic Party, said in Durban that a vote for the National Party was no longer realistic. "Those who hoped in vain for change from within the National Party must now choose another political vehicle," he said.

Mr. Raw's party hopes to add eight seats to the nine it held in the previous Parliament. But many observers believe it will lose votes to the PFF and the National Party.

Other contenders are the rightist National Conservative Party — led by onetime Information Minister Cornelius Mulder and formed after he left the government in the midst of a scandal in 1978 — and a white supremacist pressure group called the Aksie Eie Toekoms, which is fielding candidates as independents. Neither is expected to make much impact.

The Citizen, a usually pro-government newspaper, said Tuesday that only the National Party could effect change. It dismissed as "politically irrelevant" opposition efforts to influence what it called the battle shaping up between black nationalism and Afrikaner nationalism.

The opposition Rand Daily Mail urged voters to give Mr. Botha "a jolt toward change" by strengthening the PFF's standing in Parliament.

Britain and Canada — for an independence plan that could be accepted by both South Africa and the black African countries that support the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO), the guerrilla movement in the territory.

The Clark amendment, named for its sponsor, former Sen. Dick Clark, is a symbol for congressional supporters of an Africa policy under which the United States would seek normal diplomatic relations with Angola after the withdrawal of the estimated 20,000 Cuban troops stationed there since the civil war of 1975-76.

The State Department, meanwhile, announced that R.F. Botha, South Africa's foreign minister, would visit Washington on May 14 for talks with Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr.

John A. Roosevelt, Son of FDR, Dies
NEW YORK — John A. Roosevelt, 65, a New York investment banker who was the youngest of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's four sons, died Monday of heart failure.

Except for a brief flourishing of a 1957 race for mayor of New York City, Mr. Roosevelt — who strongly resembled his father but was the only Republican in a family of staunch Democrats — never ran for elective office.
While two of his brothers, James and Franklin Jr., served terms in Congress, and the other, Elliott, was once the mayor of Miami Beach, John Roosevelt preferred a behind-the-scenes political role, supporting the candidacies of others and focusing primarily on his own numerous business and philanthropic interests.

He was a senior vice president and a director of Bache Halsey Stuart Shields & Co., a Wall Street banking and brokerage firm, and a trustee of the State University of New York. He also was a fund-raiser for such philanthropic groups as the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, which had been founded by his father.
It was the 1952 Eisenhower race for president that prompted Mr. Roosevelt's move into the Republican Party. With his prominent name, he became chairman of Citizens for Eisenhower, and after the Eisenhower victory, he served on the President's Committee on Government Contracts, helping to enforce nondiscrimination clauses

in industrial contracts with the federal government.

Madge Evans
From Agency Dispatches
NEW YORK — Madge Evans, 71, who portrayed the well-groomed, decent American woman in films and on stage during the

1930s and 1940s, died Sunday of cancer.
Miss Evans began her motion picture career at the age of 5 in a silent version of "The Sign of the Cross" with William Farnum. Her films include "Dinner at Eight," "Stand Up and Cheer," "David Copperfield" and "Pennies from Heaven."

On Broadway, her career ranged from "Daisy Mayne" to "Here Come the Clowns" and "The Patriots," which was written by her husband, Sidney Kingsley, the Pulitzer Prize-winning playwright, who survives her.

Joshua C. Taylor
WASHINGTON (WP) — Joshua C. Taylor, 63, director of the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of American Art and a pre-eminent American art scholar, died Sunday following a heart attack.
Mr. Taylor came to the then National Collection of Fine Arts in January, 1970, from the University

of Chicago, where he taught a history and the humanities.
"A museum," he wrote, "is not a graveyard of remembered feeling but a source for new experience."
For Mr. Taylor, taste was a wide concept. "I once said, 'I never trust an art historian who doesn't like to eat. When I took students on a graduate seminar in Rome, always gave them lists of restaurants first — I thought they'd find the museums on their own.'"
He also said, "Art is a sensual experience. When you look at a painting you should have the kind of thrill the artist had when he painted it."
Mr. Taylor's books include "Learning to Look," "William Page, the American Titian," "Futurism" and "The Fine Arts in America."

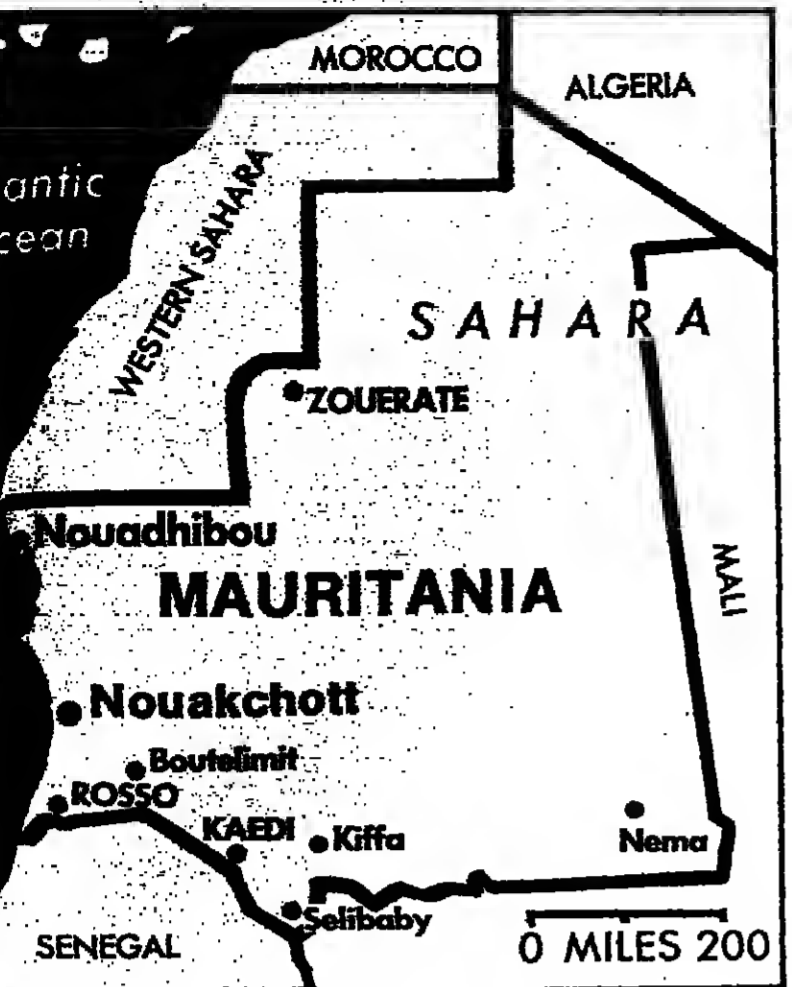
Robert A. Simon
NEW YORK (NYT) — Robert A. Simon, 84, maverick critic of The New Yorker magazine from 1922 to 1948, died Monday.
Henry Ramsey Manle
LONDON (AP) — Henry Ramsey Manle, former London correspondent of the New York Daily News, died Sunday.

Koji Sone
TOKYO (UPI) — Koji Sone, 50, who won the world judo championship in 1958, died Monday of a brain hemorrhage.

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كنا من الأهل

berger M... center... Stephen S. Rosen... For a time... the Reagan... possible to... of Defense... policy... special... deal... Pentagon's... wisely and... on policy... more expe... is never... quite dif... Mr. Wein... public evi... sion to the... his friends... of him, and... matters... me friends... had let slip... to say this... or is every... If you are... a Washing... Alexander M... tips strutter... I scarcely... that he de... the policy... as supposed... Reagan a fa... of the world... aded to do... g was a bal... the differ... deep into a... polit... Soft-spon... mer, some... toward ou... speak, he... with Mr... career and... ence light... if the sort... be told, but... ncial... I suppose... provincial... California... months... stration. Mr... strong man... grievous and... the charmed... in it. Mr... flow whom... might not b... security big... ing... the peck... -making pro... The proper... weight secre... defense offer... great personal... tives to an... has been... that Mr. Wein... makes public... a policy, cut... Kraft... ing day. But... there's an... of Israel, why... announce the... agan has been... in Wash... he is so... So as change... in a charge... Division about... State and... House saw a... rate the presi... But why was... Defense... Saudis... Secretary of State... Mr. Secretary... Mr. Berger and... believe... should woo the... favor. But... able to de... State Depart... this time?... pushed the De... to take action... to an early... that an early... was connect... Saudi policy... is high, the bet... But how... the normally... suddenly... positive position?... regarding some F... bought by the... ago. Mr. Hag... minus some... in were deemed... But why?... Giren... Foreign Minister... had been consult... tag about that... end of Febru... the dom... 15 enhancement... gave Israel some... Lee W. Huebner... Philip M. Foisie... Walter N. Wells... Robert K. McCabe... Stephen Klaidman... Roland Pison... René Boody... François Desmazières... Richard H. Morgan



MAURITANIA

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
PARIS, APRIL, 1981
A SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT

ation Is Taking Steps to Shore Up Economy

NOUAKCHOTT — As Mauritania goes about setting out its 1981-85 five-year plan, the government of Mohammed Khouna Ould Daddah, staffed with numerous civil servants but nevertheless strongly guided by the military, can look back on the performance of the economy during the last two years with a mixture of satisfaction that its earlier "emergency" program has worked. The country's ailing economy has by no means been cured, however, and Mauritania's political leaders and its economic planners are facing a daunting task in trying to achieve the raises the rate of living standards for all its citizens, including small farmers and herders, and of reducing Mauritania's dependence on foreign assistance. The government's program of restructuring the economy has been restrained during the last two years, and has probably declined in real terms. The country's burdensome debt has increased, and, due mainly to a rise in interest rates, the rate of overall economic growth has slipped from a negative 2 percent in 1979 to a positive level of 11 percent in 1980. While there are some encouraging signs, Mauritania's economic architects are in no position to relax and congratulate themselves. The negative side, much larger than the positive, includes a 1980 trade deficit of \$132 million in 1979 and a 1980 balance-of-payments situation, which



CABINET RESHUFFLE: President Mohammed Khouna Ould Haidallah, right, in reshuffling his Cabinet, removed Mamadou Cissoko, left, as industry minister. Mohammed Moktar Ould Zamel, second from left, who had been foreign minister, became minister of mines and energy, and Ahmadou Ould Sidi Hanena was removed as information minister.

An Unfinished Country Seeks Its Identity

By Robert Hecht
NOUAKCHOTT — Mauritania, perhaps more than any other West African country, is an unfinished nation seeking its identity. Until 20 years ago, a collection of less than 1 million people was scattered over 400,000 square miles in clans of nomadic Moors and villages of Toucouleur and Soninke farmers. Mauritania must now work to form a nation-state to take its place in the world community. Two decades of independent government and a period of severe drought from 1972 to 1974 have brought major changes to Mauritania, but the sense of unfinished business in nation-building is still very strong. In the political domain, four different military groups have held power during the last three years, following the overthrow of President Moktar Ould Daddah on July 11, 1978, after 18 years of uninterrupted rule. The current military regime of Lt. Col. Mohammed Khouna Ould Haidallah has been in office for nearly two years, but it has had to survive at least two known coup attempts, including an armed raid on March 16 by rival military officers living in exile in Morocco. The attack on the presidential palace and the main military camp in Nouakchott failed after several hours of fighting, but it confirmed the belief of most foreign diplomats in Mauritania that the power struggle within the army has not been resolved.

Land area	400,000 square miles
Population (1978)	1.54 million
Currency	\$1 equals 50 ouguiyas
Per capita annual income	\$364
Growth rate (1980)	8 percent
Exports (iron ore, fish)	\$280.2 million
Imports (food, oil, motor vehicles)	\$192.6 million
Government budget (1979)	\$216 million
Inflation rate (1979)	22 percent
Foreign reserves (1980)	\$140.3 million
Main languages	Hassaniya (dialect of Arabic), Poular, Soninke, and Wolof.

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Culturally, too, Mauritania is searching for its identity. Vestiges of 56 years of colonial rule, such as the use of French as the official language and the application of French-style Roman law, are gradually being abandoned. The much debated and emotionally charged question is whether one of Mauritania's ethnic groups will be favored over the others in adopting a national culture. Mauritania has for more than 2,000 years been a crossroads for trade and for the migration of peoples between North and West Africa, moving across the Sahara Desert. The Almoravids, an Arab group from what is today Morocco, conquered the region and its black and Berber inhabitants in the 10th century, and incorporated them into an empire that stretched from the West African rain forest to Spain. As a result, Mauritania is today a unique combination of cultural traditions from the North African Maghreb and black West Africa. The majority of the population are Moors, a mixture of Arab, Berber, and African blood; the rest are divided among two black African groups or the Toucouleur and the Soninke, who inhabit the fertile Senegal River Valley along the country's southern border. The government, controlled by the Moors, has in recent years decided to drop French in favor of Hassaniya, the dialect of Arabic spoken in Mauritania, as the country's national language. (Continued on Page 9S)

ere will never be economic development here without industrialization, a planning official. "We must move to structure..."

New Constitution
Last December, Col. Haidallah unveiled a new constitution for Mauritania, and announced that his regime would return the government to civilian hands. At the same time, he replaced all of his military officers in ministerial posts with civilians, except for the defense chief. Many diplomatic observers saw this surprise move as an attempt to pre-empt a coup by other military leaders, who might use the army's failure to return to the barracks as an excuse for overthrowing Col. Haidallah. On Saturday, however, the ruling committee headed by Col. Haidallah announced a government shake-up that apparently ended the Daddah's earlier agreement with Morocco to divide up the Western Sahara between the two countries. Mauritania's foreign policy has swung back and forth during the last three years over the war for independence being waged by the Polisario guerrillas. While earlier regimes in Nouakchott unsuccessfully tried to defeat the

Capital Transferred
Mauritania became a colonial possession of France in 1904, but it was not until 1958, two years before independence, that the capital was transferred from Saint-Louis, Senegal, to Nouakchott, a town of a few thousand inhabitants on the dusty, dry Atlantic coast. The country's first president, Mr. Ould Daddah, skillfully held together a coalition of interests from each of Mauritania's disparate regions — the northern oases, the southern river valley and the western grazing lands — from 1960 to 1978. But his decision in 1975 to take Mauritania into the costly and disastrous war with the Polisario led to his downfall three years later, when the military stepped in. In August, 1979, Col. Haidallah signed a formal peace treaty with the Polisario, thus renouncing Mr. Ould Daddah's earlier agreement with Morocco to divide up the Western Sahara between the two countries. Mauritania's foreign policy has swung back and forth during the last three years over the war for independence being waged by the Polisario guerrillas. While earlier regimes in Nouakchott unsuccessfully tried to defeat the

Alliances, Conflicts
Mauritania's shifting stance on the Western Sahara issue has brought it into a series of alliances and conflicts with Morocco and Iraq, which oppose independence for the territory, and Algeria and Libya, which back the Polisario. Relations with Morocco worsened considerably last month when Mauritania accused Morocco's King Hassan II of backing the attempted coup in Nouakchott. Mr. Ould Sidi Hanena said that the Moroccan move was designed to "destabilize" Mauritania. Mauritania's leaders also face serious economic challenges. The economy consists of two sectors, mining and agriculture, that are so disconnected from each other that they appear to be separate worlds. The task is to bring these two worlds together. Iron mining employs just a few thousand people, but it accounts for more than a quarter of Mauritania's gross domestic product, and finances the state administration and most construction and modern services. Finished Products Iron ore is exported unprocessed, and only finds its way back into the country as finished products, such as automobiles and trucks for the railroad which, ironically, carries the iron ore from the Saharan mines to the port of Nouadhibou for shipment to Europe. Farming and raising camels and cattle were, until recently, the occupations of the majority of Mauritania's. Agricultural productivity remains low, and has probably been declining during the last few years, due to drought and the southward advance of the desert. Most of the output of the farmers and herders is consumed locally, and the rest is sold through traditional trade circuits that hardly touch the modern mining sector. The Haidallah government faces the enormous task of trying to integrate the traditional and modern sectors of the economy, in order to improve the living standards of the rural dwellers who now grow barely a quarter of the nation's food, and of the thousands of unemployed migrants moving into the cities. The other urgent problem the government must address in order to achieve national economic unity is to create an industrial base that will process Mauritania's raw materials — fish, livestock, minerals — and provide the population with consumer goods such as cloth, shoes, cigarettes and refined sugar, which are currently imported. At present, industry, excluding mining, accounts for only about 5 percent of Mauri-

Accusations In Coup Bid

NOUAKCHOTT — A coup attempt on March 16 by a group of exiled military officers was foiled, reportedly because those who attempted it missed their chance to capture or kill the head of state and the premier, and later failed to rally other top army officers to their side. Three men, including the alleged leaders, Lt. Col. Mohammed Ould Abdel Kader and Lt. Col. Ahmed Salem Ould Sidi, were executed by a firing squad on March 26, after a summary trial, and five others were sentenced to prison terms. Mauritania immediately accused Morocco's King Hassan II of being behind the coup attempt, a charge that the Moroccan government has rejected. Mauritania severed diplomatic relations and closed its border with its northern neighbor following the incident, and flights between the two countries have been halted. The Mauritanian government is carrying on a strongly worded press campaign against the Moroccan regime, alleging that the officers who led the coup attempt "acted on the orders of their master, the King of Morocco." On Saturday, the government announced a Cabinet shake-up in which Sidi Ahmed Ould Bnejjera was replaced as premier by a career soldier, Col. Masyouba Ould Sid Ahmed Taya, premier; Lt. Dalhane Ould Ahmed Mah-



THE PEOPLE: A look at Mauritanian culture and language appears inside.

... to meet these public investment... Daddah government was forced... heavily abroad to make up for the... on local revenues, which actually... the war against the Polisario. Over... rose by an average of 42 per... between 1975 and 1978. In... the military committee led by... fustapha Ould Saleh, which came to... 1978, also inherited foreign debts of... an amount greater than Mauri-

MAURITANIA

Iron Ore Remains the Nation's Lifeblood

NOUAKCHOTT — If construction in the mineral-rich foothills of the Sahara Desert, 640 kilometers northeast of Nouakchott, proceeds on schedule, a giant iron mine will open there next year to take over from the nearby Kedia d'Iadjil mine, where ferrous deposits are now nearly depleted.

The new iron mine, at El Rhein, is by far the largest industrial project being built in Mauritania. Its \$500.7-million price tag accounts for half the total of \$1 billion in planned industrial investment during the 1981-85 period. With other industrial areas, such as sugar plantation and refinery, facing serious design and financing problems, El Rhein is likely to end up taking an even larger share of actual investment during the next four years.

Critics Concerned

No one in Mauritania doubts that the new mine is necessary to the country's future economic development, given the vital role of iron in Mauritania's economy and the fact that the Kedia d'Iadjil mine will soon run out of the mineral.

But critics of the mining sector, including some top government officials, are concerned that the iron wealth has not been effectively



Engineers examine a pit at Kedia d'Iadjil mine.

harnessed to national development in the past, and that the pattern is likely to repeat itself with El Rhein. They fear that, unless Mauritania devises policies for transferring the profits from iron into other neglected sectors of the economy, such as farming and livestock herding, mining will remain an isolated, or "enclave," activity.

Economic Lifeblood

Iron has been Mauritania's economic lifeblood since the early 1960s, when a consortium of West European mining companies opened the Miferma mine at Kedia d'Iadjil, 500 kilometers northeast of the port of Nouadhibou, and just a few kilometers from the border

of what was then the Spanish colony of Rio de Oro.

Miferma was nationalized by the Mauritanian government in 1974, when it became the Societe Nationale Industrielle et Miniere (SNIM), or National Mining and Industrial Society, and later 49 percent of its capital was turned over to various Arab interests, including the governments of Iraq and Morocco, the Kuwait Foreign Trading Co., the Arab Mining Co. and the Islamic Development Bank.

Despite these changes in ownership, the Kedia d'Iadjil mine has continued to produce about 9 million metric tons of iron ore a year, from 1963 to the present. The ore

has an exceptionally high concentration—about 65 percent.

SNIM's mining activities account for about one-fifth of Mauritania's gross domestic product, 30 percent of the government's domestic revenues and about 80 percent of the country's export earnings.

SNIM employs 4,300 workers in the Kedia d'Iadjil mine, plus another 500 persons at its iron-loading facilities in the port of Nouadhibou. The town of Zouerate, near the mine, owes its existence to SNIM: Its population has grown from next to nothing in 1963 to around 30,000, making it the third-largest city in the country.

SNIM has also been one of the few state-controlled enterprises in Mauritania that consistently make a profit, with its accounts coming out in the black in five of the last six years since the company was nationalized. In 1976, pretax profits reached a record \$36 million.

Iron is such a dominant factor in the Mauritanian economy that fluctuations in the level of output from the SNIM mine have actually caused periods of growth and decline in the overall economy. In the three recent years when production fell below 9 million tons a year—in 1975, 1977, and 1978—Mauritania's domestic product declined. In 1979, however, when iron output rose to 9.4 million tons, the economy also expanded by 11 percent.

Slurps in iron production have been caused by both economic and political factors. The worldwide recession and falling demand for steel in 1975 led to cutbacks in SNIM's activities that year.

Polisario Raids

Raids on the Zouerate-to-Nouadhibou rail line in 1977 and 1978 by Polisario guerrillas caused much of the slowdown in iron development during those years. Two French mining technicians were killed in one raid on Zouerate.

Since the overthrow of President Moktar Ould Daddah in July, 1978, and the signing of a peace treaty with the Polisario in August of the following year, SNIM's mining and transport facilities are no longer in danger of attack, and activities have returned to their earlier levels. Output is expected to climb to 10.7 million tons of iron ore this year.

The new deposits at El Rhein are vast, containing about 450 mil-

lion tons of iron ore, but they have a relatively low ferrous concentration of only 38 percent.

To make the transport of this mineral by rail and by ship profitable, SNIM is planning to build an enrichment plant at the site of the open-pit mine, to increase the ore concentration to about 65 percent. A \$30-million electricity-generating plant will have to be constructed to provide power for the enrichment facility.

2 Trips Daily

Only a short rail spur will have to be laid down to link the new mine to the existing 650-kilometer track from Zouerate to Nouadhibou, but \$35 million is budgeted for more rolling stock and for expansion of the iron-loading terminal at Nouadhibou to enable it to handle up to 16 million tons of ore annually.

At present, with 26 rail engines and more than 1,000 iron ore cars, SNIM makes two trips daily from Zouerate to the port. When the El Rhein mine comes on stream next year, this should increase to three trips a day, or 45,000 tons of iron ore. The new mine is also expected to create more than 1,000 additional jobs, mostly for Mauritians, and to necessitate the construction of about 500 units to house SNIM's employees.

More than two-thirds of the \$500.7 million of investment in the El Rhein mine has been raised through loans from a wide variety of financial institutions, including



A veteran miner checks conveyor belts carrying iron ore at SNIM installation.

the Saudi Fund (\$65 million), the World Bank (\$60 million), the French Caisse Centrale de Cooperation Economique (\$50 million), the Kuwait Fund (\$45 million) and the African Development Bank (\$12 million).

The remaining \$162.7 million in investment is being put up by SNIM's shareholders, with the Kuwait Foreign Trading Co. taking the largest new capital subscriptions of \$40 million. It is still unclear whether Mauritania's widening rift with Morocco following

the unsuccessful coup attempt on March 16 will affect Morocco's plan to increase its share capital in the project by \$20 million.

Although the El Rhein mine is one of Mauritania's priority projects, it also poses a series of major problems for the country's economic planners, who are trying to integrate mining activity into a pattern of balanced national development.

The main difficulty is that SNIM's activities absorb a large fraction of the country's financial

resources, including scarce foreign exchange, yet they create only a few jobs and have only a limited effect on other areas of the economy.

Mauritania has no steel to process the iron ore, all is exported in crude form. Even a large portion of the equipment for SNIM's plant must be imported.

Referring to the iron industry, a Mauritanian official said the country was "simply being recycled" and that the government was "recycling" dollars from friends in order to survive in external markets.

The urgent task, Mauritanian planners say, is to create a balance between mining and other economic activities, and to restructure revenues from mining to fund neglected sectors like agriculture and small-scale industry. One way to do this may be to encourage expansion of fishing, animal husbandry and agriculture. SNIM's investment in the iron industry is likely to be a preoccupation for the government during the next two years because a second mine, at El Rhein, 10 kilometers from Nouadhibou, is being planned for the late 1980s. El Rhein reaches full production

Steps Taken to Shore Up the Economy

(Continued from Page 75)

than 80 percent of export earnings and 30 percent of government revenues. Mining hardly affects the country's hundreds of thousands of farmers and herdsmen, who still make up half of the country's population despite the rapid urbanization of the last few years, caused mainly by devastating drought.

Productivity in the mining sector is estimated at more than \$1,000 per worker, while in agriculture and herding it is less than \$200.

Industry is virtually nonexistent, with several completed projects, including a \$100-million oil refinery, a sugar processing factory and a ceramics plant still closed because they turned out to be uneconomical.

Former Industry Minister Mamadou Cissoko said that in the future the government would try to promote small-scale industries with good prospects for profitability, such as a soap factory, a flour mill and a plant to manufacture polyvinylchloride piping.

Economic Planning Director Assane Diop said that Mauritania's top priority was to create industry for processing the country's raw materials from mining, fishing and agriculture. "There will never be real economic development here without industrialization," he said. "The current policy of austerity has just about reached its limits. We must now move to restructure the economy, or we risk stifling economic activity."

The 1981-1985 plan, which will

be officially announced later this year, is expected to aim for structural changes by emphasizing the development of agriculture and of light industry. Rural development, especially irrigated farming along the Senegal River, is earmarked to receive more than 20 percent of planned investment. Capital expenditure for fishing is supposed to be boosted from nothing in 1981 to \$14 million in 1985, and for education from \$2.5 million to \$20 million.

The plan also optimistically anticipates a reduction in the government budget deficit from \$58 million in 1981 to \$26 million in 1985, and foresees a balance-of-payments surplus of \$13.6 million by the end of the planning period.

—R.H.

BMDC

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY

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الصندوق الوطني للضمان الاجتماعي
الموريتاني
حساب البريد ٣٩٠
الهاتف: ٢٠-٢٩ - ص. ب. ٢٢٤
نواكشوط

Honneur - Fraternité - Justice

شرف - ائمة - عدالة

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BANQUE CENTRALE DE MAURITANIE

Nouakchott - P.O.B. 623
Telex: BCRIM 572 MTN and RIMBANK 532 MTN

Governor: Mr. Dieng Boubou Farba.
Deputy-Governor: Mr. Mohammed Salem Ould Lekhal.

The Banque Centrale de Mauritanie was created by legal decree number 73.118 of May 30, 1973. It took the place of the Banque Centrale des États de l'Afrique de l'Ouest, to which the Islamic Republic of Mauritania belonged, alongside other African states and the French Republic.

The Banque Centrale de Mauritanie has, in terms of the statutes that govern its working, all the classic functions of a Central Bank (issuing currency, establishing credit norms, distributing and controlling credits, undertaking economic studies, realizing financial operations on behalf of the State) as well as other specific functions linked to the circumstances of its creation and to the particular importance which it is accorded by government authority.

These specific functions account for the fact that the Banque Centrale de Mauritanie is entrusted with the application of foreign exchange control and the management of the totality of the country's foreign holdings, and that it represents the government at several international financial institutions such as the Fonds Arabe de Développement Economique et Social, the Banque Arabe pour le Développement Economique en Afrique, the Fonds Monétaire International, etc.

The Banque Centrale de Mauritanie, which has been in existence for only eight years, plays a decisive role in Mauritania's economic development, which is accelerating in infrastructure as well as in the fields of industry, mining, sea-fishing, agriculture, farming, etc.

The Banque Centrale de Mauritanie is thus closely associated with the efforts of the government. Its credit policy is characterized by dynamism, a low discount rate (4.5 percent), the attribution of medium-term credits for periods of up to eight years, and, generally, by the encouragement of all industrial, mining, agricultural and social housing projects.

Under the impulse of the Banque Centrale de Mauritanie, the banking system has been considerably developed. Several banks have thus been created:

- The Banque Arabe-Libyo-Mauritanienne (BALM) (Arab-Libyan-Mauritanian Bank) with a capital of 140 million ouguiya;
- The Banque Arabe Africaine en Mauritanie (BAAM) (Arab African Bank in Mauritania), with Kowloon participation, with a capital of 150 million ouguiya;
- The Banque Internationale pour la Mauritanie (BIMA) (International Bank for Mauritania) with a capital of 150 million ouguiya;
- The Société Mauritanienne de Banque (SMB) (Mauritanian Banking Society) with a capital of 100 million ouguiya;

In addition, a development bank and a development fund have been created:

- The Banque Mauritanienne pour le Développement et le Commerce (BMDC) (Mauritanian Bank for Development and Commerce) with a capital of 80 million ouguiya;
- The Fonds National de Développement (FND) (National Development Fund) with a capital of 400 million ouguiya.

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مكازم الأهل

MAURITANIA

An Unfinished Country Seeking Its Identity

(Continued from Page 75) language. Islamic law has also gradually replaced the French legal system, with several Islamic-style executions taking place last year.

The Haidallah regime says that these moves are part of the process of creating a true national culture, but the southerners see them as an attempt by the northern Moors to dominate the rest of the population.

The drought and the advancing desert pose the ultimate threat to Mauritania's future, especially the country's economic strength.

The population of Nouakchott has increased from 30,000 in 1970 to around 200,000. Overall, Mauritania has gone from being a predominantly rural country to having about two-thirds of its people living in the town.

Mauritania relies on imports to make up the shortfall in grains, mainly rice and millet, including a large share of grain food aid from the United States and from Western Europe.

Accusations Made

(Continued from Page 75) Ould Haidallah was outside of the capital at the time. The attackers battled with presidential guards for several hours, and eight soldiers defending the presidential office were reportedly killed.

Witnesses said that the scene at the camp was a confused one, with bewildered officers unsure which way to turn in the conflict, and troops in disarray.

The government did not say how many of the attackers were captured, but there are reports of up to 50 arrests in Nouakchott during the last six weeks.

Mr. Ould Sidi Hanena said that the plotters had been trained near Marrakesh, armed by the Moroccan government and brought into Senegal on false Mauritanian passports before entering Mauritania.

With so many Mauritians abandoning their rural villages and camps, agricultural production has dropped precipitously in the last few years. Cereals output, which used to cover about two-thirds of the country's needs, now meets only 25 percent of demand.



Below: Above, a mining plant in the port, Nouadhibou. Below: A fishing boat in the port, Nouadhibou.

Struggle Waged for Fish Control

MAURITANIA — When country officials decided to abrogate fishing agreements in January, in eight more than a dozen external seas operating in its territorial waters, it expected to renegotiate a series of new and more favorable contracts with its economic partners that would give the country a larger share of its inshore wealth.

The three fish processing factories in the port city of Nouadhibou also ran at only about one-fifth of their capacity during the 1970s. The factories are capable of producing 50,000 tons of frozen fish and 100,000 tons of fish meal a year.

The Nouadhibou factories were used so little because foreign fleets found it cheaper to process fish on their own steamships, or to take their catch to Las Palmas, in the nearby Canary Islands, for processing.

RALE... NIE... NK 532 MTN... Ould Lekhal... ber 73.118 of May 30... to which the Islamic Republic... it govern its working... norms. Distributing... in behalf of the State... the particular importance... e de Mauritania is... the totality of the country... al financial institutions... que Arabe pour le... only eight years... infrastructure as well... the efforts of the govern... ate (4.5 percent)... erally, by the encourag... making system has been... Mauritanian Bank) with... an Bank in Mauritania... national Bank for Maur... Banking Society with... een created... urce (BMD) (Maurit... evelopment Fund) with

Low Prices Economic Planning Director Assane Diop said that the small amounts of fish actually frozen and ground into fish meal in Nouadhibou in foreign-owned plants were generally sold back to the parent company overseas at artificially low prices, thus depriving Mauritania of scarce foreign exchange and export duties.

Government officials are also hoping that the new fishing arrangements will lead to more of the catch being sold on the domestic market in order to improve the diet of Mauritania's 1.5 million inhabitants.

COMAR MAURITANIAN COMMISSIONING COMPANY LTD. Company capital: 20,400,000 U.M. Boulevard Meden, BP 18, Tel.: 22-75 and 21-75 Telex: COMAR 420 MTN NOUADHIBOU Islamic Republic of Mauritania

MATEMA LIMITED

Boulevard Maritime BP 248 Tel.: 22-16 NOUADHIBOU Islamic Republic of Mauritania

Marine Studies and Technical Assistance

Advertisement for COMAR (Mauritanian Commissioning Company Ltd.) featuring a map of Mauritania and contact information in Arabic and French.

MARINE COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS

Large advertisement for COMAR project, detailing marine commercial and industrial operations, including a list of services and project realization details.

MAURITANIA

Agricultural Production Imperiled by Rain Shortage

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ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF MAURITANIA

NOUADHIBOU Agency: BP 258
Telegrams: SAMMAR
Telex: 433 MTN

NOUAKCHOTT - With Mauritania producing only about a quarter of its needed food - grains, rice, millet and sorghum - and overall output actually declining during the last decade, agriculture faces perhaps the most difficult battle of all of the sectors of the Mauritanian economy.
Prior to the disastrous 1972-1974 drought, Mauritania grew about 100,000 tons of the staple grains each year, and imported an additional 50,000 tons from Western countries. Since the drought struck the nation, grain production has been about half its previous level, with food imports rising to about 130,000 tons annually.

share of the \$40 million earmarked for rural development in 1981 is for the improvement of irrigated farming along the Senegal River and its tributaries.
Irrigation in West Africa is costly, but it enables farmers to grow two high-yield crops a year, with much greater security of water supply than under the system of rain-fed cultivation. In the long run, Mauritanian planners are hopeful that the construction of two giant dams on the Senegal River, at a cost of about \$900 million, will provide the necessary control over the river's flow to permit the irrigation of up to 350,000 hectares.

rigated zones, or "perimeters," under the direction of a state development agency called the Societe Nationale pour le Developpement Rural (Sonader), or National Society for Rural Development.
Created in 1976, Sonader is assisting Toucouleur and Soninke farmers along the Senegal river to build 5,000 acres of small perimeters at M'Pourie, Kaedi and Boghe that were started with financing from the European Economic Community.

bring an additional 20,000 hectares under cultivation by 1985.
Despite optimistic assessments by Sonader, the development agency faces a number of major problems. There is a shortage of skilled Mauritanian engineers, agronomists and administrators to staff the agency. The World Bank has recently made a \$1.5-million grant to provide more technical training for Sonader.

and have occasionally refused to allow other peasants to cultivate, even when it has been unculivated, or have demanded exorbitant rents from their croppers.
According to a Sonader official, the land ownership issue the government has not resolved is "the most explosive problem." He says that the government must improve its farming situation if it is to succeed in its program. The other problem is that the low official price at which the repayments to the agency is set. According to a recent study, prices are so low that farmers typically have to give up a third to one-half of their crop after a good harvest, to pay debts.

Desert Wasteland
Mauritania's landmass is about 400,000 square miles, but more than three-quarters of it is desert wasteland, unsuited to farming or livestock grazing. Of the remaining land, only a small fraction along the southern border with Senegal and Mali receives more than 16 inches of rain in a normal year, allowing the cultivation of millet and sorghum.
With so little potentially arable land, a year of poor rains can mean disaster for the country's farmers. This is what has happened in 1980 and 1981.
Low rainfall, combined with heavy grazing of pastureland and the cutting of Mauritania's already scarce timber for firewood, has allowed the Sahara Desert to move southward into previously fertile zones. Sand dunes are now appearing in areas where grains were cultivated a few years ago.

Government Step on National Language Stirs Debate
NOUAKCHOTT - Even though Mauritania is the only West African nation to have a major world language - Arabic - as one of its indigenous tongues, a recent government decision to replace French with Arabic as the official language has raised a storm of protest from various non-Arabic groups within the country.
A similar decision to introduce Arabic as the language of instruction in the schools has been met with student strikes in the last few years, and has forced the government to adopt a more cautious policy of gradually bringing Arabic, as well as the other major African languages spoken in Mauritania, into the school curriculum.

mer period of colonial dependency.
Mauritania would therefore appear to be very fortunate to have a dialect of Arabic, known as Hassaniya, spoken by a majority of its 1.5 million inhabitants.
Attempts by several governments, including the former civilian regime of President Moktar Ould Daddah, to make Hassaniya both the official and school language have been resisted by groups from the southern part of the country, who see this policy as designed to give northerners, who are native Arabic-speakers, an edge over their competitors from the Senegal River region.

schools or were in effect excluded by the colonial policy of building model schools in the southern zone.
Southern opponents of the government's move toward Arabization see it as growing out of the Moors' resentment of the better jobs the southerners have. They say that Arabization will give the Moors and their children an unfair advantage in future competition for education and employment.
The constitution proposed by the military last December makes Arabic the official language. Despite this development, French is still the most important language for conducting official business in Nouakchott. Secondary Education Director Mamed Ahmed said, "French is a language of communication, even if it is not our language of culture."

rate subjects, or whether to be used as languages of instruction for native speakers. But among southerners, and in the tent rumor around the capital, the introduction of Arabic will coincide with the action of French from the north, making Arabic the language of instruction.
It was precisely this fear that student strikes by south 1979 and 1980.
This fear may be leading Arabic speakers to take a drench out of state schools and turn them into privately run institutions.
One such private school known as El Fallah, which was founded by Toucouleur students, has seen the number of its students in Nouakchott fall from seven to 19 in the last two years. Fallah claims to have 6,500 students in 11 against 89,000 pupils in 11 schools. Mauritania has a lowest literacy rates in the world and only 23 percent of school-age children attend school.
Government officials are protesting against the new policy. Education Director Mamed Ahmed said that there had been a rift between an elite from the River Valley and Arab speakers, which it labels as "dialects," will be taught as separate subjects, or whether to be used as languages of instruction for native speakers. But among southerners, and in the tent rumor around the capital, the introduction of Arabic will coincide with the action of French from the north, making Arabic the language of instruction.



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SONIMEX

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For the supply of prime goods.

BP
Tel.: 52224/53651 NOUAKCHOTT
Telex: 561

Company capital: 110,000,000 UM
State shares 62% - Private shares 38%

General Manager of SONIMEX: Captain Dieng Oumar Harouna.

SONIMEX is a semi-public company of social vocation, with a capital of 110,000,000 UM, in which the State is a majority shareholder with 62% of the capital. The aim of the company is to supply the country with food and other goods of prime necessity such as rice, sugar and tea.

Six months ago, the company held a monopoly on the import of fabric, but this has now been passed over to private traders, as is the wish of the Mauritanian State, whose aim is to make all materials participate in the economy of the country, and show the ongoing desire of the Committee for Public Safety that the tasks of all traders be carried on in good conditions. Imported products are commercialized by the company via traders throughout the territory of Mauritania, which is a vast country, certain inhabited areas being virtually inaccessible. The task entrusted to SONIMEX is to enable necessary goods to these nomads. This explains why 14 branches, including the main one, have been set up throughout the country. SONIMEX finds an extremely difficult job, not only as regards importing, but also as regards distribution.

Some of the fleet of vehicles which the company uses to transport this merchandise is old and worn. The quality of the terrain, and lack of spare parts are main factors which increase the difficulty of their task.

Over the past five years the Company has seen ups and downs but the last three years have shown a profit.

Nouakchott has an exclusivity, but the central branch of SONIMEX has representatives who have an exclusivity for commercializing prime goods such as sugar, tea and rice. If the system of representatives works, then it will be extended across the entire territory.

The main partners of SONIMEX abroad are generally all the rice and sugar producers, except for rice which is always imported from the Popular Republic of China.

In view of the world economic crisis, SONIMEX is experiencing difficulties, such as sugar prices, for example. These have risen 250% since the end of 1979. SONIMEX tries to keep up, and in order to maintain consumer purchasing power, Mauritania has only increased its prices very slightly. SONIMEX asks its partners, and all producers concerned worldwide, to reply to calls for tender which it is putting out for the purchase of the products it requires. SONIMEX wishes to contact a maximum of suppliers and diversify the quality of its products, and looks to competition in order not to be monopolized by just a few suppliers.

Handwritten signature or stamp at the bottom of the page.

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post Page 13 Wednesday, April 28, 1981

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Sees June End to Refinancing... Massey-Ferguson expects to complete its refinancing by June... Poland Sees Bank Pact As Crucial... Paris Accord Called Good Base for Talks... U.S. Economy Defies Forecasts... Consolidated Gold Buys Newmont Stake... Prices on Wall Street in Broad Retreat... U.S. Slashed Trade Gap in March... Manufacturers in Britain Deepening Recession... Currency Rates

Poland Sees Bank Pact As Crucial

PARIS — Polish government officials Tuesday welcomed a decision by Western creditor nations to reschedule part of its debts but said a full recovery program will not be possible until a similar deal has been made with Western commercial banks.

U.S. Economy Defies Forecasts

WASHINGTON — The economic news out of Washington continues to confound forecasters. The economy has been stronger in each of the last three quarters than most economists forecast, and growth has exceeded expectations by steadily widening margins.

Consolidated Gold Buys Newmont Stake

NEW YORK — Amcon, a subsidiary of London-based Consolidated Gold Fields, said Tuesday it had purchased 7 percent of Newmont Mining Corp.'s stock and plans to increase its holding in the U.S. minerals company.

Prices on Wall Street in Broad Retreat

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange retreated over a broad front Tuesday as interest rates pushed higher in the credit market and two big banks raised their broker loan rates.

U.S. Slashed Trade Gap in March

WASHINGTON — Reflecting a sharp decline in oil imports, the U.S. trade deficit shrunk to a seasonally adjusted \$45.4 million in March from \$31.5 billion in February, the Commerce Department said Tuesday.

Develops Video System As Good As Film

SONY — Sony has developed a video system that could make film obsolete, said a spokesman Tuesday. The system is called the "Hi-Fi" system and is designed to produce a picture quality that is as good as film.

Car Exports to U.S. Dropped 25% for March

JAPAN — Japan's auto exports to the United States dropped 25 percent in March over a year ago, according to figures released Tuesday by the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association.

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Manufacturers in Britain Deepening Recession

MANCHESTER — The recession in Britain is deepening and both output and profits are expected to slide for the next few months, although some recovery is expected by the end of the year, according to a survey of 1,893 manufacturers.

Currency Rates

Table with columns for currency, rate, and change. Includes entries for D.M., S.F., S.W.K., etc.

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Presses Money-Market Plan

Martin Baron
Visa USA — Visa USA has a plan that would offer something like a money market fund to its members. The plan would allow members to invest in a variety of securities, including government bonds, stocks, and money market funds. The plan is being developed by Visa USA's investment committee and is expected to be implemented in the next few months.

In a strongly worded letter to its members, Visa USA's president, Charles T. Russell, said the plan would allow members to invest in a variety of securities, including government bonds, stocks, and money market funds. The plan is being developed by Visa USA's investment committee and is expected to be implemented in the next few months.

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Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, April 28, 1981

Bank	Rate	Yield
Bank of America	10.00%	10.00%
Chase Manhattan	10.00%	10.00%
Citibank	10.00%	10.00%
First National City	10.00%	10.00%
Wells Fargo	10.00%	10.00%

COMPANY REPORTS

Company	1st Q 1981	1980
Canada		
MacMillan Bloedel	Revenue: 1,277.3	1,277.3
Profits: 11.5	11.5	11.5
Per Share: 0.40	0.40	0.40
United States		
Amerasia Hess	Revenue: 2,970.0	2,320.0
Profits: 174.5	174.5	174.5
Per Share: 2.96	2.96	2.96
American Broadcasting	Revenue: 541.2	541.2
Profits: 127.6	127.6	127.6
Per Share: 0.45	0.45	0.45
Atlantic Richfield	Revenue: 1,215.0	1,215.0
Profits: 344.8	344.8	344.8
Per Share: 1.39	1.39	1.39
Bethlehem Steel	Revenue: 1,820.0	1,820.0
Profits: 25.9	25.9	25.9
Per Share: 0.59	0.59	0.59
Borg-Warner	Revenue: 476.0	476.0
Profits: 34.6	34.6	34.6
Per Share: 1.60	1.60	1.60
Clark Equipment	Revenue: 386.5	386.5
Profits: 20.8	20.8	20.8
Per Share: 0.43	0.43	0.43
Cities Service	Revenue: 2,300.0	2,300.0
Profits: 57.7	57.7	57.7
Per Share: 0.69	0.69	0.69
Crane	Revenue: 374.8	374.8
Profits: 30.2	30.2	30.2
Per Share: 0.98	0.98	0.98
Detroit Edison	Revenue: 497.4	497.4
Profits: 30.9	30.9	30.9
Per Share: 0.40	0.40	0.40
Eastern Air Lines	Revenue: 911.0	911.0
Profits: 41.0	41.0	41.0
Per Share: 0.48	0.48	0.48
General Motors	Revenue: 1,520.0	1,520.0
Profits: 157.0	157.0	157.0
Per Share: 0.63	0.63	0.63
Gibraltar Financial	Revenue: 114.0	114.0
Profits: 10.5	10.5	10.5
Per Share: 0.47	0.47	0.47
Kellogg	Revenue: 574.5	574.5
Profits: 49.6	49.6	49.6
Per Share: 0.68	0.68	0.68
Kerr-McGee	Revenue: 916.1	916.1
Profits: 47.3	47.3	47.3
Per Share: 1.67	1.67	1.67
Pepsico	Revenue: 1,460.0	1,460.0
Profits: 53.9	53.9	53.9
Per Share: 0.59	0.59	0.59
Phelps Dodge	Revenue: 367.1	367.1
Profits: 49.3	49.3	49.3
Per Share: 1.34	1.34	1.34
Murphy Oil	Revenue: 666.8	666.8
Profits: 28.4	28.4	28.4
Per Share: 1.03	1.03	1.03
Phillips Petroleum	Revenue: 4,230.0	4,230.0
Profits: 270.3	270.3	270.3
Per Share: 1.78	1.78	1.78
Philadelphia Electric	Revenue: 647.9	647.9
Profits: 69.9	69.9	69.9
Per Share: 0.61	0.61	0.61
Sun Co.	Revenue: 4,000.0	4,000.0
Profits: 120.0	120.0	120.0
Per Share: 0.97	0.97	0.97
Southern Railway	Revenue: 458.4	458.4
Profits: 39.1	39.1	39.1
Per Share: 3.79	3.79	3.79
Squibb	Revenue: 405.7	405.7
Profits: 17.6	17.6	17.6
Per Share: 0.36	0.36	0.36
Texaco	Revenue: 15,500.0	15,500.0
Profits: 658.0	658.0	658.0
Per Share: 2.21	2.21	2.21
Textron	Revenue: 853.7	853.7
Profits: 41.1	41.1	41.1
Per Share: 1.01	1.01	1.01
Tosco	Revenue: 782.4	782.4
Profits: 33.2	33.2	33.2
Per Share: 0.67	0.67	0.67
Times Mirror	Revenue: 500.7	500.7
Profits: 26.0	26.0	26.0
Per Share: 0.76	0.76	0.76
U.S. Steel	Revenue: 3,400.0	3,400.0
Profits: 276.9	276.9	276.9
Per Share: 3.06	3.06	3.06
Washington Post	Revenue: 165.8	165.8
Profits: 1.8	1.8	1.8
Per Share: 0.13	0.13	0.13
Xerox	Revenue: 2,020.0	2,020.0
Profits: 157.4	157.4	157.4
Per Share: 1.26	1.26	1.26
West Germany BASF	Revenue: 399.0	399.0
Profits: 12.6	12.6	12.6

New Xerox Terminal Aims at Management

By Andrew Pollack
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Xerox has introduced a product intended to overcome a major obstacle in the path toward the automated office — the reluctance of white-collar workers with no computer experience to use electronic terminals.

Using the 8010 Star Information System, a video display terminal, Xerox says, engineers or financial analysts, for example, could easily create and edit documents, as is done on a word-processor, create graphs and charts, retrieve documents stored in electronic files and send and receive electronic messages.

Analysts said the product would help terminals penetrate the corporate levels above secretaries who are trained to use word-processors and would be a vital complement to other Xerox office products. The new work station, they said, is ahead of the field in providing many functions in one terminal and in being simple to use.

"That capability will be important to both office automation and to Xerox," said Sanford Garrett of Paine Webber Mitchell Hutchins. "The whole trend in office automation for the next 10 years will be to make products easier and easier to use."

Rather than having to type commands and code words, as is required on existing terminals, the user can move a pointer on the screen to symbols representing various functions by sliding a palm-sized device, called a "mouse," along the top of the desk.

To retrieve a particular file, for instance, the user moves the pointer to a picture of a filing cabinet and presses one key. To print a document the pointer is moved to a little picture of a printer.

"We're dealing with professionals, people who prefer pointing and selecting to typing explicit commands," said David Liddle, vice president of Xerox's office products division. Top-level executives would need yet simpler terminals, Xerox officials said.

Xerox has invested roughly \$50 million in developing the work station since 1972. Donald Massaro, president of the office products division, said. It will be available starting in the fall for a single unit price of \$16,500.

The Star work station would increase the productivity of professional workers such as engineers and analysts, Xerox officials said, by speeding their ability to gather information and to compile it into reports and memos.

"We've already seen some things that indicate that the professional wants help," Mr. Massaro said, pointing to the growing use of personal computers.

Some Problems Seen

For Xerox, the Star work station also fills a gap in its product line. It is designed to be used with other Xerox products, including an electronic filing system, a printer that can print out what appears on the work station screen, a communications device linking various machines, and Ethernet, a communications network to tie the office machinery together.

But what Xerox sees as strong points could hinder sales, some analysts believe.

Harvey Poppel, senior vice president of Booz Allen & Hamilton, a consulting firm, said that productivity of professional and managerial office workers was less well defined and more difficult to measure than it was for typists or factory workers. Unless companies can be convinced of the savings, he added, they will be reluctant to spend the hundreds of thousands, or even millions, of dollars needed to buy the terminals.

In addition, the Star work station is really useful only when tied to the electronic file, the printer and the Ethernet network. Few companies have made commitments so far to buy the whole package, which might retard sales of the work station.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION TO HOLDERS OF ROMANIAN BANK FOR FOREIGN TRADE

(Banca Romana de Comerț Exterior)
9.25% Notes due May 1983

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the Notes of the above-mentioned issue, Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.), as Fiscal Agent, has drawn by lot, for redemption on 28th May, 1981, at 100% of the principal amount thereof through operation of the Sinking Fund, \$8,000,000 principal amount of said 9.25% Notes due 28th May, 1983, bearing the following distinctive numbers:

00003	00045	00075	00146	00186	00253	00296	00344
00006	00048	00077	00147	00189	00254	00305	00347
00009	00051	00081	00148	00192	00262	00306	00351
00010	00055	00100	00151	00193	00263	00307	00352
00012	00059	00105	00157	00223	00264	00315	00375
00013	00061	00107	00166	00225	00269	00321	00376
00017	00067	00109	00168	00227	00270	00329	00377
00018	00069	00115	00177	00229	00281	00330	00379
00041	00071	00120	00181	00238	00294	00331	00399
00044	00072	00139	00185	00245	00295	00338	00400

On 28th May, 1981, the Notes designated above will become due and payable at the principal amount thereof in such coin or currency of the United States of America as is legal tender for payment therein of public and private debts and will be paid upon surrender thereof at the offices of Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.), Mubarak Al-Kabir Street, Kuwait City, State of Kuwait, or at the option of the bearer but subject to any laws and regulations applicable thereto in the country of the following offices, at the main offices of Anglo-Romanian Bank Limited in London, of Banque Franco-Romaine in Paris, of Chemical Bank in New York and of Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourg in Luxembourg.

Notes surrendered for redemption should have attached all unmailed coupons appertaining thereto. Coupons due 28th May, 1981, should be detached and collected in the usual manner.

From and after 28th May, 1981, interest shall cease to accrue on the Notes herein designated for redemption.

The aggregate principal amount of Notes remaining outstanding after 28th May, 1981, will be \$16,000,000.

KUWAIT INVESTMENT COMPANY (S.A.K.) on behalf of Romanian Bank for Foreign Trade

Dated: 28th April, 1981

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Other	100,000	100,000
Total	2,800,000	2,530,000

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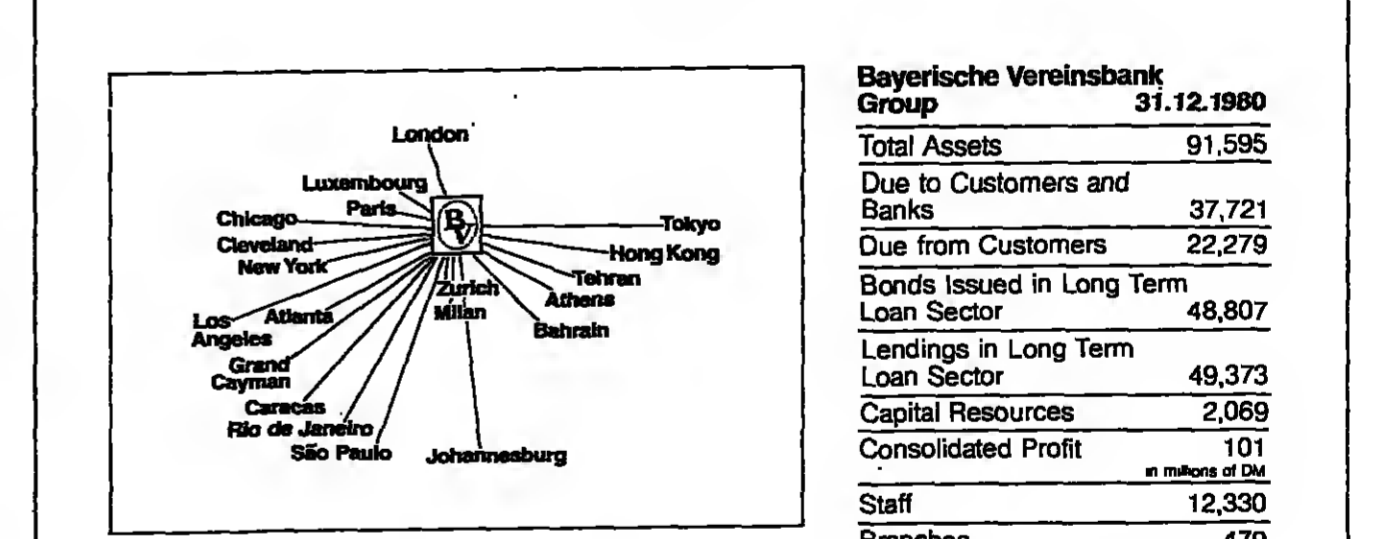
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Good performance in a difficult year Bayerische Vereinsbank 1980



1980 was a difficult banking year in the Federal Republic of Germany. Bayerische Vereinsbank nevertheless achieved good results both in earnings and growth.

With group assets of over DM 90 bn. the bank is among the first 25 of the world's top 100 banks.

Bayerische Vereinsbank
 Aktiengesellschaft

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Apr. 28

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Main table containing NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices for various stocks, including columns for stock name, price, and volume.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Table of U.S. Commodity Prices including Chicago Futures, New York Futures, International Monetary Market, and various commodity prices like oil, sugar, and metals.

Canadian Indexes

Table of Canadian Indexes including Toronto Stock Exchange, Dow Jones, and other regional indices.

Toronto Stocks

Table of Toronto Stocks listing various companies and their closing prices.

Montreal Stocks

Table of Montreal Stocks listing various companies and their closing prices.

Advertisement for International Business Opportunities, offering tax-free interest on trust accounts.

Advertisement for International Business Opportunities, featuring former PVO International and complete process facilities.

Advertisement for Philippine Company, seeking import-exporters and investors.

Advertisement for Work Force, highlighting Louisiana's large workforce and industrial opportunities.

Advertisement for P.M.C. Export Corp., specializing in international trade.

Advertisement for European Options Exchange, providing gold options and other financial services.

Tokyo Exchange

Table of Tokyo Exchange rates for various currencies and commodities.

Paris Commodities

Table of Paris Commodities prices for various goods.

Commodity Index

Table of Commodity Index values for various categories.

Dow Jones Averages

Table of Dow Jones Averages for various market indices.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Table of Eurocurrency Interest Rates for different terms and currencies.

Dividends

Table of Dividends for various companies.

Standard & Poors

Table of Standard & Poors ratings for various companies.

NYSE Index

Table of NYSE Index values and performance.

European Stock Markets

Table of European Stock Markets for various cities like Amsterdam, London, and Paris.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Table of Odd-Lot Trading statistics for the New York market.

American Most Actives

Table of American Most Actives stocks.

London

Table of London market data and prices.

European Gold Markets

Table of European Gold Markets prices.

Brussels

Table of Brussels market data.

Frankfurt

Table of Frankfurt market data.

Gold Options

Table of Gold Options prices and details.

Milan

Table of Milan market data.

Zurich

Table of Zurich market data.

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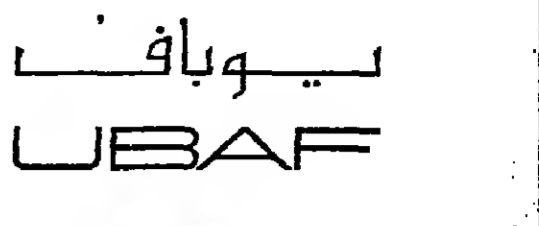
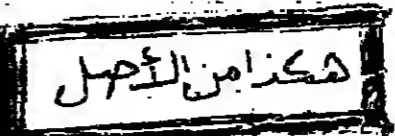
MEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Apr. 28

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Large table of stock market data for Mexico, including columns for stock names, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for 'Market' and 'Commodities'.

Selected Over-the-Counter

Table of over-the-counter stock prices for various companies, including columns for company names and prices.

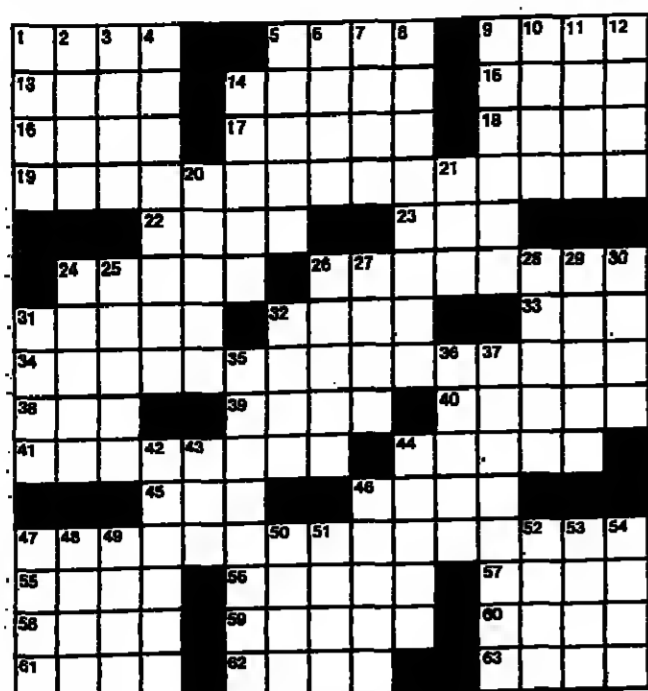


UBAF GROUP
A further organizational step is being achieved in the UBAF Group. The French partners in UBAF, France (mainly CREDIT LYONNAIS and BANQUE FRANCAISE DU COMMERCE EXTERIEUR) which hold 40% of the capital of the Bank have consequently become owners of 40% of the Bank's participation in the capital of other UBAF associated Banks outside France (in London, Rome, Luxembourg/Frankfurt, Hong Kong and New York). Since three years these participations in associated Banks outside France have been entrusted to a holding company under the name of "UBIC" which is owned 60% by the Arabs and 40% by the French.

EMPLOYMENT CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Multiple columns of classified advertisements including: EMPLOYMENT, AUTOMOBILES, TAXI FREE CARS, BOATS AND RECREATIONAL VEHICLES, SHIPMENT, ESCORTS & GUIDES, and LOW COST FLIGHTS.

CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS: 1 Gels, 5 Fatted, 9 Charts, 13 Chara au, 14 Ill-fated lover, 15 Yellowish-brown color, 16 Proceedings, 17 Slip-up, 18 De (too much): Fr., 19 "The... (see 34 Across), 22 Pipe fittings, 23 Nothing, 24 Indian grain warehouses, 26 Forte of 34 Across, 31 Heals, 32 Sun helmet, 33 Word with painting or cloth, 34 Noted film director who died April 29, 1980, 35 F.C. or Cpl., 39 Prefix for dollar, 40 Palliates. DOWN: 1 Narrow strip of wood, 2 Apiece, 3 Small tree of the southern U.S., 4 Shocker, 5 Prepares beef, in a way, 6 Town in Pakistan, 7 Ponce de..., 8 Pertaining to legal debate, 9 Courage, 10 160 square rods, 11 Stage convenience, 12 Has dinner, 14 Alfonso and Juan Carlos, 20 Army, 21 Small draft, 24 Ravine, 25 "Was it friend...?", 26 Evenings in Evreux, 27 As far as, 28 Snare, 29 Certain throws in dice, 30 B.P.O.E., 31 Argot, 32 Sound in a horror film, 35 Mocking, 36 Spyri heroine, 37 Likes, 42 "L'Oiseau de Feu," e.g., 43 Words with jiffy or tizzy, 44 Whigmaleerie, 46 Idols, 47 Michael Romanov, e.g.: Var., 48 Partner of now, 49 Hash-house, 50 River in N France, 51 Delt or Jerry, 52 B.S.A. outing, 53 Mate of a countess, 54 Abide.

Solution to Previous Puzzle.



WEATHER

Table with columns for city, high, low, and weather conditions. Cities include ALGARVE, AMSTERDAM, ANKARA, ATHENS, AUCKLAND, BANGKOK, BEIRUT, BERGAMO, BERLIN, BRUSSELS, BUCHAREST, BUDAPEST, CUBAN AIRS, CAIRO, CASABLANCA, CHICAGO, COPENHAGEN, COSTA DEL SOL, DUBLIN, EDINBURGH, FLORENCE, FRANKFURT, GENOVA, HELSINKI, HONG KONG, HOUSTON, ISTANBUL, JAKARTA, JERUSALEM, JOHANNESBURG, LAS PALMAS, LIMA, LISBON, LONDON.

RADIO NEWCASTS BBC WORLD SERVICE

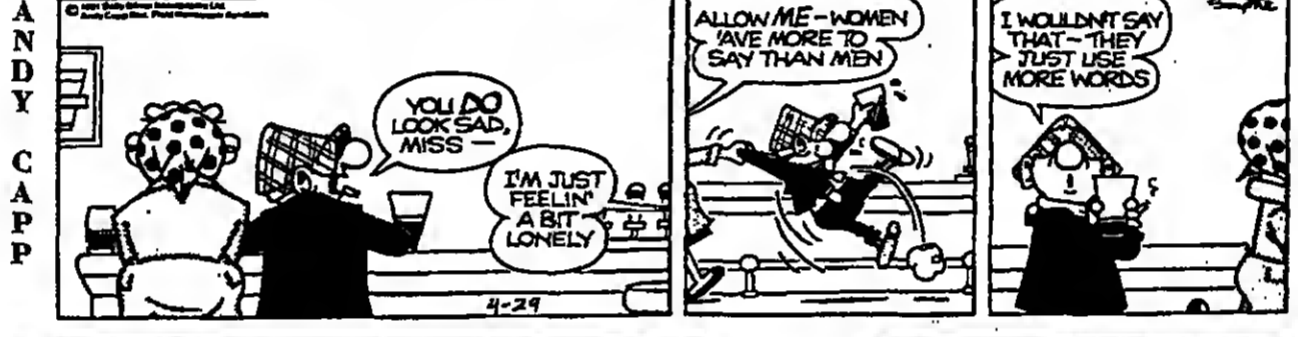
Broadcasts at 0900, 0930, 0950, 1000, 1030, 1045, 1050, 1100, 1130, 1200, 1300, 1400, 1700, 1800, 2000, 2200 (A 11 times GMT). Suggested frequencies: Western Europe: 4850 kHz and 6030 kHz Medium Wave, 5.775, 6.055, 7.235, 7.715, 7.255, 9.410, 9.730, 12.095 and 15.070 kHz in the 49, 51, 31, 23 and 19 meter bands.

VOICE OF AMERICA

The Voice of America broadcasts world news in English on the hour and 25 minutes after the hour during working periods to different regions. Suggested frequencies: Western Europe: 15.350, 17.225, 19.680, 20.965, 20.965, 19.970, 17.130, 9.350, 1.276 in the 19.2, 41.1, 49.5, 25.4, 25.2 (medium wave), 27.9 (medium wave), 15.5, 15.5, 15.5 and 22.2 (medium wave) meter bands.

Daylight-Saving Time Was Culprit In Surprise Ontario Bank 'Alarms'

BROCKVILLE, Ontario — It was anything but a quiet Monday morning in this small Canadian town. Alarms at four of Brockville's banks went off at the same time, sending police scurrying to apprehend the thief or thieves responsible. Instead, the authorities discovered that the culprit was daylight-saving time.



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Word game section with words like TREXE, IMREC, REPJUM, THIFES and a grid for scrambling letters.

Answer here: "O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O" (Answers tomorrow)

DENNIS THE MENACE



"SHOULD LITTLE KIDS HAVE TO LAY AWAKE AT NIGHT WONDERIN' HOW MUCH ICE CREAM BARS ARE GONNA COST THIS SUMMER?"

BOOKS

PLEASURE AND PRIVILEGE Life in France, Naples and America, 1770-90 By Olivier Bernier. Foreword by Louis Auchincloss. Doubleday. Illustrated, 290 pp. \$14.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

"THE privileged French of the late 18th century have always seemed to me the most privileged class in history." This is how Olivier Bernier opens "Pleasure and Privilege," and we naturally wonder what made this life so rich. Not mere self-indulgence, Bernier says. These privileged people "were willing to face the hard fact that the truest pleasure involves the strictest discipline."

The City as Entertainment Though the ordinary people were poor, the guild system guaranteed them employment and a cohesive social fabric. The city itself was their entertainment. The nobility were as good as a play, for they were acting all the time. They were a race apart who walked differently and talked differently. Various articles of women's clothes, for example, were called "withheld sights," "superfluous regiments" and "perfidious attacks."

Conversation and wit were as brilliant as the stiles over Paris. Foreigners could hardly believe the abundance of the more so because this was a city where people of fashion rarely opened a book. The principal concern of the king of this unparalleled civilization was the protection of his traditional royal privileges. His hobby was making locks and keys.

In "Pleasure and Privilege," Bernier brackets Paris with Naples and the United States. As Louis Auchincloss says in his introduction, "Naples was an opera bouffe to Paris' comedie lar-

BRIDGE

If you ask any American expert to select the most strenuous day of play on the tournament circuit, he will, almost certainly, pick the final day of the Reisinger board-a-match team championship, which invariably concludes the Fall Nationals of the American Contract Bridge League. A day consisting of 60 deals for this type of scoring, unknown in other parts of the world, leaves most players emotionally drained.

West led the club king.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including "Antic..." and "Inter..."

كشافة الهلال

Valenzuela Wins Pitch for Dodgers

Valenzuela came home on another single by Landrum. Valenzuela added his third hit in the sixth inning to raise his batting average to .438. The Dodgers wound up their scoring in the seventh, when Pedro Guerrero doubled and scored on Russell's single.

Phillies 3, Expos 1
In Philadelphia, Dick Ruthven pitched a four-hitter and Pete Rose tripled to key a two-run first inning. The Phillies to their fourth consecutive victory, a 3-1 triumph over Montreal.

Angels 3, A's 2
In the American League, in Oakland, Calif., Don Baylor drove in two runs with a sacrifice fly and his first home run of the season as Ken Forsch pitched a three-hitter, leading California to a 3-2 victory over the A's who suffered their only second loss in 19 games. Baylor's home run broke a 2-2 tie in the fourth, and Forsch made it stand up for his third victory in three decisions. The A's pulled off the first triple play of the American League season in the sixth. With the Angels' John Harris on second base and Ed Oat on first, Baylor lined to shortstop Rob Fico, Fico to second to second to double off Harris and threw to first to complete the triple play.

Yankees 3, Tigers 1
In Detroit, Ron Gaudry and Rich Gossage combined on a five-hitter and Bucky Dent capped a three-run seventh with his third home run, enabling New York to defeat the Tigers, 3-1. Detroit's loss streak stands at eight — the team's longest since it dropped 19 in a row in 1975.

Brewers 4, Blue Jays 3
In Milwaukee, Larry Halse's run-scoring single with two out in the 12th scored Ben Oglive to give the Brewers a 4-3 win over Toronto.

Rangers 10, Red Sox 8
In Arlington, Texas, Doc Medich scattered eight hits and Buddy Bell drove in three runs with a two-run homer and a single as the Rangers crushed Boston, 10-8. Medich (7) averaged a defeat last week in Philadelphia's Mike Torrey (1-1) by recording his first complete game.

Mariners 8, Twins 3
In Bloomington, Minn., Lenny Randle capped a five-run 10th with a grand slam homer as Seattle beat the Twins, 8-3.

Orioles 5, White Sox 2
In Baltimore, Ken Singleton had four hits and Scott McGregor went 8 1/3 innings as the Orioles defeated Chicago, 5-2.

Red Sox 4, Yankees 3
In New York, the Yankees' Steve Carlton pitched a four-hitter and the Red Sox' Dwight Gooden pitched a three-hitter as the Yankees won 4-3.

Blue Jays 3, Brewers 2
In Toronto, the Blue Jays' Steve Schiraldi pitched a four-hitter and the Brewers' Steve Carlton pitched a three-hitter as the Blue Jays won 3-2.

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Expo second baseman Jerry Manuel lost his grip on a potential double-play ball after Phil's Gary Matthews put a hard slide on him in the sixth inning Monday in Philadelphia. The Phils won, 3-1.

Red Smith Sweet Science a Lively Art

There has been talk about that one producing \$10 million for Leonard and \$3 million for Hearn. If Leonard gets past Detroit's poisonous puncher, chances are the next opponent would be Marvin Hagler, undisputed middleweight champion. There is no counting the dollars such a bout might be worth on closed-circuit television.

For years, promoters and others versed in boxing history feared that the Sweet Science would shrivel and die when Muhammad Ali quit the ring. Now that Ali is gone, the game is livelier than ever on the top level. Gerry Cooney meets Ken Norton May 11. Hagler has a return match with Vito Antuono, the former middleweight champion, June 13. Then, on June 25, Leonard and Kalule top a card in the Houston Astro dome that the promoter, in a sweat of inspiration, is billing as the Astrowars.

Leonard's drawing power was illustrated dramatically in his last match, an undisputed 10-round caper in Syracuse with Larry Bonds, whose name was not exactly a household word. At prices soaked from \$60 a seat down to \$10, it drew 21,000 spectators and did well enough on cable TV to bring Leonard's take to \$750,000 or more.

Perhaps more significant is the fact that six workouts in Syracuse attracted 6,002 spectators. Many were children, with whom Leonard has a special rapport.

When Hearn detached Cuevas from his intellect and his WBA title last August, it was the job that made it a mismatch. Cuevas, a muscular Mexican with a stern left hook, had won his title in 1976 by taking Angel Espada out in two rounds and had defended it successfully 11 times, rendering 10 challengers obsolete.

Not once in his 5 minutes 39 seconds with Hearn did Piquito land a meaningful punch. The first jab drove him back three or four steps and jabs kept backing him up from then on until a right lead dropped him. He got up and beat the count but his manager sprang into the ring to foment peace.

The Soccer Scene Cup Tensions at Hand

Group 2 leader Belgium is also moving inexorably, if covertly, toward qualification. A late freekick against Eire, a second half penalty against the Netherlands and gallons of sweat poured out in defense has put the Belgians on top and the same mixture may frustrate the more delicate creative skills of France Wednesday.

Alas, the promise of attractive French youth does not appear to harden, and it may yet struggle to grab the second qualifying spot ahead of the Dutch.

No Group 3 games this week, but in Group 4 England must raise her game considerably to beat a Romanian team that won, 2-1, in Bucharest last October.

East-West Disparity
How different are the preparations of East and West. Romania bars emigration, insists on the compulsory releases of players for tours and fortnightly training camps, marshals internationals into two clubs (Universitatea Craiova and Steaua Bucharest), and to the words of its cunning supervisor, Stefan Kovacs, "awards privileges which mean just as much as money."

Romania thus arrives at Wembley unchanged, although a little worried about rumormongers after a winter break, while England wrestles with injuries of players overburdened at club level.

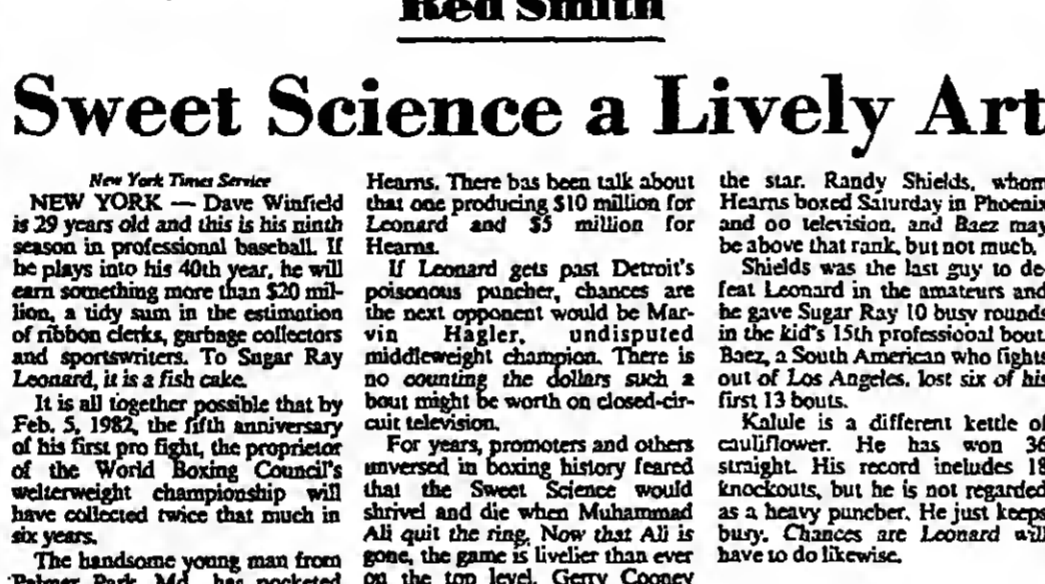
Romania's brothers in Hungary, having craftily stayed out of the qualifying rounds until this week, open again Switzerland. Under a new coach, Kalmán Meszoly, Hungary has prepared painstakingly for months, topping it off with a most impressive friendly 3-0 victory over Spain in Valencia.

Group 5 is looking to be an easy passage for Italy (which has a slightly nifty task in Denmark Sunday) and for Yugoslavia (which should beat Greece Saturday).

In Group 6, Scotland's working clothes will surely undo Israel in Glasgow. Manager Stein has chosen the most adventurous side yet. It includes two wingers, from Nottingham Forest and Celtic; it demotes that faithful old warrior Archie Gemmill and, for once, ought to provide the victory its equally faithful 70,000 supporters crave.

Battle in Belfast
Twenty-four hours later, Northern Ireland and Portugal, each of which denied Scotland at Hampden, attempt to steal ground for the Group 6 qualifying places. Portugal narrowly won its first battle in Lisbon but, for athletes as well as security forces, Belfast is an altogether more unerving arena.

Europe's final Group 7 is as almost private war between East Germany and Poland. Each has devalued the Maltese meat and now takes the gloves off against the other in Poland. East Germany does not have Poland's pedigree, but neither does it have the turmoil of Warsaw or Polish FA, which sent players home for drunken behavior en route to Malta last December. A diplomatic stalemate, perhaps? But that is the nature of the World Cup. It stops neither for politics nor the misfortunes of medical considerations.



Patrick Brings Rangers New Respectability
There is merely casual reference to retirement and change of coaches, but it is generally believed that the midseason farewell to Phil Esposito and the dismissal of Ross led the team of two notable "disrupting factors."

The elevation of defenseman Barry Beck to the captaincy displaced of still others. There has been speculation that Beck, who tends to disorient the opposition on the ice, banged a few heads in the dressing room, too, before the current state of togetherness was achieved.

Asked how he felt about the rivalry with the Islanders, Patrick said, tongue slightly in cheek: "I pick up my feelings from the fans and there seems to be an awful lot of rivalry there."

CFL Alouettes Sign Ferragamo
The signing of Ferragamo had been expected for a month, ever since Vancouver businessman Nelson Skalbanovitch purchased the Alouettes.

The first thing I thought about when I bought the Alouettes was that there were 600,000 empty seats in the CFL last season, and we had half of them," said Skalbanovitch. "I'd rather have a high-scoring game — even if we had to lose 38-39 instead of winning 3-0 — and you can only do that with an exciting, throwing quarterback."

In 1980, Ferragamo hit on 240 of 404 passes for 3,199 yards and 30 TDs. His completion percentage was 60.4.

NFL Saints Pick Rogers in Draft
NEW YORK — The New Orleans Saints opened the 46th National Football League draft today by selecting running back George Rogers of South Carolina, the 1980 Heisman Trophy winner.

Rogers, a 6-foot-2, 220-pound tailback, led the nation in rushing last season with 1,781 yards, averaging 161.9 yards per game. His career total was 4,958 yards, fourth place on the all-time NCAA rushing list. Rogers wound up his career with 22 consecutive 100-yard games.

Other selections:
New York Giants: Lawrence Taylor, linebacker, North Carolina; New York Jets: Freeman McNeil, running back, UCLA; Seattle: Kerry Collins, quarterback, Louisiana State; Philadelphia: Alvin Harrison, wide receiver, Miami; Pittsburgh: Mike Green, defensive lineman, U. of Pittsburgh; San Francisco: Ronnie Lott, strong safety, USC; Los Angeles: Mel Owens, linebacker, Michigan; Cincinnati: David Vester, wide receiver, Kansas; Chicago: Keith Van Horn, offensive tackle, USC; Baltimore: Randy McMillan, fullback, U. of Pittsburgh; Miami: David Overstreet, tight end, Oklahoma; Tampa Bay: Willie Scott, tight end, South Carolina; New Orleans: Steve Watson, U.S. Marine; Detroit: Mark Nichols, wide receiver, San Jose St.; Pittsburgh: Keith Gary, defensive end, Oklahoma; Oakland: Ted White, defensive back, Texas Tech.

Patrick called a team meeting, forced the players to watch films of their mistakes and, apparently, was rewarded when they accepted the criticism from a man who had been on their side even during the November dog days of 19th place. Since that night, they have gone

Anti-Apartheid Groups Intensify S. Africa Effort

Dick Stockton, Bob Lutz, Fritz Buehler and Shalom Glickstein. The large number of last-minute withdrawals from the Johannesburg tennis tournament was attributed to a fear of further being stigmatized on a new list that is scheduled for release shortly and may include as many as 45 U.S. athletes.

Some developments in the dispute:
Professional tennis players withdrew from a \$75,000 tennis tournament in Johannesburg scheduled for this month to avoid being placed on an international "black list." The blacklist was announced last October by the United Nations Centre Against Apartheid as a weapon to keep world-class athletes from traveling to South Africa for sports events.

A proposed summer tour of South Africa by the Irish Rugby Football Union has provoked threats by black African nations to boycott international sports events in which Irish athletes participate. Among the athletes who could be affected are Eamonn Coghlan, the world indoor record-holder in the one-mile run, and Ray Flynn, another sub-four-minute miler.

And Still Champion
Cuevas still commands a following, especially among Latin Americans in California. In his first fight since losing to Hearn, he sold out the Olympic Auditorium in Los Angeles, and an estimated 5,000 fans who couldn't get in threw a riot. They tried to take the building apart and rip up a TV mobile unit in a van outside. Police had to close the freeway exit near the arena and a hundred squad cars surrounded the hall.

Cuevas stopped Bernardo Prada of Colombia in the second round. His adversary in Houston, Hansen, is a Danish whacker who has been punching faces for pay since 1969. In those 12 years he has been flattened by a phalanx of fighters, but at the age of 38 he holds the European welterweight title.

League Leaders

Table with columns for League, Team, W, L, T, Pts, GB. Lists leaders for National League, American League, and National Hockey League.

Table with columns for League, Team, W, L, T, Pts, GB. Lists leaders for National Football League.

Table with columns for League, Team, W, L, T, Pts, GB. Lists leaders for National Basketball Association.

Table with columns for League, Team, W, L, T, Pts, GB. Lists leaders for National Hockey League.

Observer

The Salutation Crisis

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — A friend, as Lyndon Johnson used to say, is "somebody you can go to the well with." Not for an instant would I consider going to the well with Times Square. I certainly wouldn't invite Times Square home to meet the folks. Truth is, whenever I see Times Square on the sidewalk...



Baker

Why then do I receive mail addressed to "Dear Sir or Madam" and "Dear Decision-maker"? Because the United States is undergoing a salutation crisis, that's why. The severity of this crisis is indicated by the "Dear Fellow Angler." I was flattered by this form of address at first, thinking it embraced me in the brotherhood of sharpshooters who know how to work the anglers. It has long been my hope to be greeted as "Dear Fellow Flangler," thus winning membership in that class for which the income-tax laws are written. "Dear Fellow Angler" seemed like a step toward this goal.

This is a plea for publicity for a new book. "Be a columnist and report facts!" it commands. The fact I want to report right now is that I am not a madam of the press.

While I'm at it, let me advise a certain charity which lusters after my bank account that I am not "Dear Friend of the Arts" either. Lord knows, I have tried to be a friend of art, but art has snubbed me for years as a common drudge who sold out to Grub Street. It's too late to extend the band of friendship into my wallet now, I know who my real friends are.

I am concerned about these ill-informed salutations. Naturally there is a letter that catches my eye. "Dear Concerned American," it begins. But no, it is not about the salutation crisis. It comes from a complete stranger who wants me to buy his novel about the Red menace. Apparently he cares not a whit about the salutation menace, although it infects the highest levels of government.

For evidence, I submit Sen. Daniel Moynihan's newsletter. It begins, "Dear Yorker." Does Moynihan believe he now represents York, Pennsylvania? It is everywhere and spreading. An insurance-company scribe writes, "Dear Policy Holder." Can anyone imagine a policy holder being dear to an insurance company in any but the crassest sense of the word? "Dear Collector," begins a vendor of small statuary of a man who has never collected anything in his life but matchbook covers.

A wordsmith for a magazine publisher begins with "Dear Civilized Friend" (my idea of civilization's finest achievement is the 1969 Buick Electra, and a letter from a public-television station starts out with "Dear Viewer," why not "Dear Moneybags"?) The gun-control lobby that addresses writers as "Dear Potential Handgun Victim" at least knows that I am still alive, which is more than can be said for New York magazine wondering why a subscription hasn't been renewed.

It's author begins, "Dear Silent One." I have received two copies of this letter. They will be forwarded to my late grandfathers.

By Aljean Hamner

New York Times Service

Jackie Cooper

The Child Who Rose Up Empty And Doesn't Realize It Until It's Too Late

LOS ANGELES — At the age of 8, Jackie Cooper was nominated for an Academy Award as best actor for "The Champ." At 18, he was Joan Crawford's lover. At 28, twice-divorced and washed up in Hollywood, he was trying to carve out a new life on Broadway. At 38, he was a television star. At 48, he was trying to earn his living as a director. At 58, as a successful television director — "I am having fun," he says — "more fun than I've ever had in my life."

His childhood as a movie star, he has made abundantly clear in his recently published autobiography, was not fun. Written with Dick Kleiner, the book "Please Don't Shoot My Dog" gets its title from the trick played on him by his grandmother and by Norman Taurag, the director of "Skippy," the movie that made him a star in 1931. In order to force him to cry for a scene, his dog was dragged off the set and "shot" by a security guard. Even though the dog was miraculously restored to life, the boy remained hysterical for hours until a doctor gave him a sedative.

On the screen, Jackie Cooper was a sturdy little Anglo-Saxon



Cooper in 1934 role.

tyke with a pug nose, a firm chin, and tousled hair. In real life, he was the probably illegitimate son of a frail Italian mother and a Jewish father who went out to get cigarettes one day when Jackie was 2 and never returned. From the time he was 3, his grandmother, whom he remembers with loathing, slapped and pulled him down to the studio gates, where a director might give them \$2 and a box lunch for a day's work as an extra. When he became famous, he was too valuable to roller skate, ride a bicycle or cross the street by himself.

Rationalizing

"Later people tried to rationalize to me that I had gained more than I lost by being a child star," he wrote in his book. "But no amount of rationalization, no excuses, can make up for what a kid loses when he is taken away from a normal childhood is abandoned for an early movie career. Everybody knows horror stories about stage mothers. I'm talking now the non-horror story that, in a sense, is even more horrible. I'm talking about the child who rose up empty and doesn't realize it until it's too late."

He has kept his own four children, he says, as far away from the movie business as is possible when growing up in Beverly Hills.

"Barbara and I have been married for 27 years and we lived in the same house for 21 years. When my kids graduated from high school, I put a down payment on a car for each of them. Then they took over the payments. They've made their own way and three of the four are rich in self-esteem. His own self-esteem came slowly and with pain. "When I was a child, the business man me did whatever Mommy, the agent or Mr. [Louis B.] Mayer said. At the same time, adults did what I wanted to do. They spoiled me. To me, 'sharing' and 'friendship' were when people did what I wanted. When I was 13, I was having sex two or three

times before 9 a.m. with the 20-year-old girl across the street. Joan Crawford wasn't the only older woman I had an affair with. "Too much too soon," he says, "with measured solemnity, 'impedes the growing-up process. Growing-up didn't start for me until I was 31 and met Barbara. If I hadn't met Barbara, maybe I would have turned to booze or drugs."

Even now, he seems almost pathetically grateful to Barbara Kraus for having married him 27 years ago. Except for one desperate middle-aged fling a few years ago, he has remained contentedly at home and, for their 25th anniversary, bought a full-page ad in the "Los Angeles Forum" — they are both investment \$50 horse players — to express his love.

Old Quarrels

A compact man in faded jeans, a Levi shirt and an authoritarian manner, Jackie Cooper has used his book to rake up old quarrels — including one with Norman Taurag, whom he always suspected was his real father. Taurag, who refused to be interviewed for "Please Don't Shoot My Dog," died April 8, two days before the book was published.

Despite the bitterness of his book, Cooper is rather well liked in Hollywood. "He's an aggressive go-getter who keeps his word," says one of his colleagues. His first attempt to break away from child stardom was to plunge into the Broadway world. His reviews were good in plays like "King of Hearts," in 1954, but, he says, there "was still no sense of self. Because acting was something that had always been done to me. What could I turn to that was my own?"



Cooper as TV director.

times, beyond my talent, and, luckily, the car landed right side up. . . . In the middle of one race, I was 10 seconds late on lap and I looked up to see Barbara sobbing and two friends holding her up and I knew that the three of them thought I was dead. The race was only three-fourths over, but I drove in and stopped and I never raced again."

After auto racing came directing. "No one encouraged me to be a director — not my wife, my agent, or my managers. But the sheer joy of acting — of putting on the makeup and holding in my stomach — left me a long time ago." Directing — though it pays less well — is more fun.

On Directing Children

He has just completed "Leave 'em Laughing," a television movie starring Mickey Rooney as a failed clown. It is the story of a man who took in 37 homeless children off the streets of Chicago. He has cast the children mostly with "kids who have never acted before, because they're more real."

He looks down at his well-manicured nails and then up again, shyly, and the crumpled-up face of the tow-headed little boy is somehow superimposed on the man's face, as he says, "I'm a lousy director of children. I can't bring out of a kid what I should for the good of my films because I won't lie to them or deceive them or shake the bejezus out of them. I suffer enough because I think they should be out playing, and so I find ways not to make them unhappy."

PEOPLE: Drug Charge Dismissed

Against Sterling Hayden

In Brampton, Ontario, Judge Kenneth Langdon dismissed a charge of possessing hashish against Sterling Hayden after Hayden's lawyer told the court the American actor-writer uses the drug with his doctor's permission as an "organic tranquilizer" to battle alcoholism. Hayden, 65, who lives in Wilton, Conn., and is working on a novel, did not appear in court. He was arrested April 16 after customs officials at Toronto International Airport discovered 10 grams of hashish in his luggage. Defense attorney Edward Greenspan did not contest the charge but argued that a conviction would disrupt Hayden's career because he would be unable to cross international borders to make movies. The judge agreed with the prosecutor that a conviction and a fine was usual in a case that suggested drug exporting. But he said "the severity of the consequences" for Hayden "might outweigh the public interest in the offense." Judge Langdon said Hayden, whose 30 films include "Dr. Strangelove" and "Asphalt Jungle," had had only one previous arrest, for a protest in California in 1965. "He has not drawn attention to himself before the court feels he is entitled a first withdrawal," said Langdon. "The result here will be exceptional, but then the defendant is an exceptional man."

Princess Michael of Kent, wife of the queen's cousin, left St. Mark's Hospital in London with the last addition to Britain's royal family, a baby daughter, Lady Gabriella Windsor, 15th in line to the throne. Michael of Kent and her husband have one other child, 2-year-old Lord Frederick Windsor. Lady Gabriella was born last Thursday at an announcement from Kensington Palace said the baby's name would be Lady Gabriella Victoria Alexandra Ophelia Windsor. But the family will call her "Gabi."

Princess Grace of Monaco's daughter Caroline was principal guest at a gala fund-raising to star performance and supper at New York. The event was to raise money for actor Sean Wilentz's plan to build a replica Shakespeare's Globe Theater in London. The evening started with a performance at the Broadway Theater on Broadway of "Act 1 Shakespeare" by Ian McKellen, star of the Broadway production of "Amadeus."

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